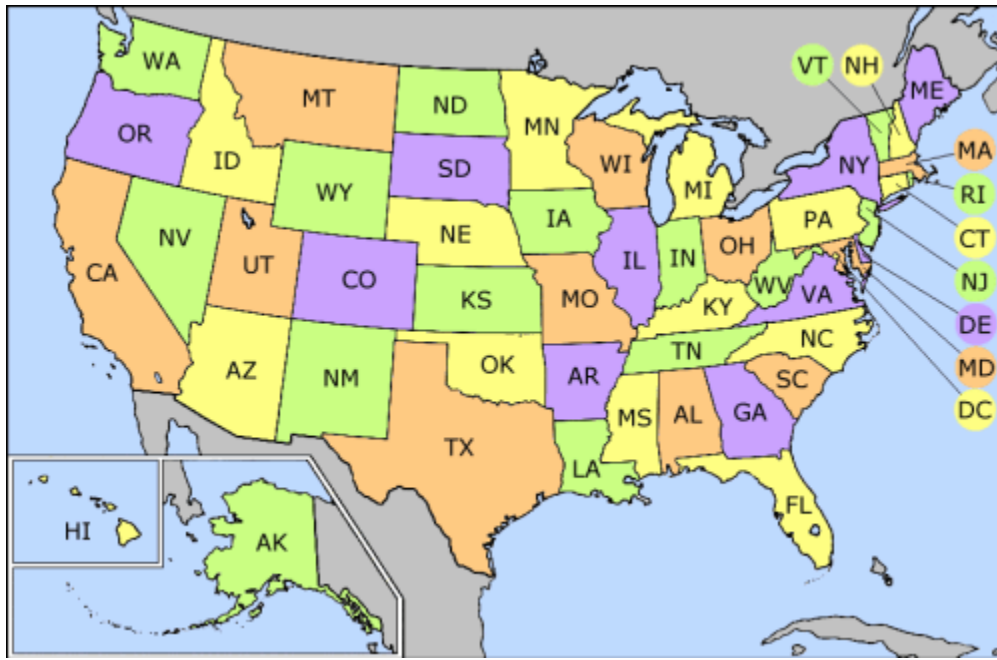


2019 Edition

(For Tax Year 2018)



STATE TAX GUIDE

For use by U.S. Military VITA/ELF Programs

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Introduction

This guide is intended as a reference for U.S. Military VITA/ELF programs. It is not a comprehensive legal analysis of state tax law; rather, it provides basic information and contact points for each income-tax-levying state. Sites should contact state assistance numbers, or use state websites, for further information!

There are nine states that do not levy any tax on earned income: Alaska, Florida, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming. Tennessee and New Hampshire do tax certain types of investment income. Earned income tax information about the aforementioned states is **not** included in this guide.

General Residency Rules: The general rule is that legal residency is established when an individual is physically present in a state AND has the intent to permanently reside in the state. “Intention to permanently reside” can be shown through a combination of several factors: ownership of real property; registering to vote; registering a vehicle; obtaining a driver’s license; and declaring of legal residency on legal documents (including [DD Form 2058](#): State of Legal Residence Certificate). One of these factors by itself would probably not be enough to change residency, but if a service member moved to a state and registered to vote, bought a house, registered her car, obtained a new driver’s license, and registered her children in the local schools, she would most likely be considered to be a resident of the new state. For example, if you were a legal resident of Delaware when you entered the Armed Forces, you remain a legal resident of Delaware for Delaware state income tax purposes unless you voluntarily abandoned your Delaware residency and established a new legal domicile in another state. A change in legal residence is documented by filing DD Form 2058 and [DD Form 2058-1](#) (State Income Tax Exemption Test Certificate) with your military personnel office.

SCRA Protections for Active Duty Members: Pursuant to the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA), active duty service members are able to maintain legal residency in one state while physically stationed in another state. Thus, the SCRA protects service members from having their military income taxed by both their state of legal residence and the state where they are stationed. (However, if a military member has non-military income, the state in which he or she lives and works may tax that income, even if the military member is a legal resident of a different state).

MSRRA Protections for Dependent Spouses: Pursuant to the Military Spouse Residency Relief Act (MSRRA), military spouses may also maintain their established domicile or residence for tax purposes, but the domicile or residence must be the same as the service member spouse. However, the applicability of and eligibility under the MSRRA is very fact-specific, and many states have differing guidance on application of the MSRRA.

For further information or questions about residency for tax purposes, please contact your local Legal Service Office.

Credit Card Payment Options: Many states have made it easier for individuals to pay their taxes via credit card. Go to [Official Payments](#) or call 1-800-2PAY-TAX. They will accept AMEX, Discover/Novus, Master Card or Visa. You can do a [Zip Code search](#) to determine which states allow payments to be made online.

Note: Internet links are provided in this guide for your convenience. For links to Adobe Acrobat.pdf files online, after clicking on the link through this guide, you may also need to highlight the link in your web browser and double click for the document to appear.

EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO ENSURE THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS GUIDE IS ACCURATE, HOWEVER, THE USER SHOULD CONFIRM ANY QUESTIONABLE INFORMATION WITH THE STATE WEBSITE!

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States Participating in the Federal/State e-File Program

<u>Alabama</u>	<u>Kentucky</u>	<u>North Carolina</u>
<u>Arizona</u>	<u>Louisiana</u>	<u>North Dakota</u>
<u>Arkansas</u>	<u>Maine</u>	<u>Ohio</u>
<u>Colorado</u>	<u>Maryland</u>	<u>Oklahoma</u>
<u>Connecticut</u>	<u>Michigan</u>	<u>Oregon</u>
<u>Delaware</u>	<u>Minnesota</u>	<u>Pennsylvania</u>
<u>District of Columbia</u>	<u>Mississippi</u>	<u>Rhode Island</u>
<u>Georgia</u>	<u>Missouri</u>	<u>South Carolina</u>
<u>Hawaii</u>	<u>Montana</u>	<u>Tennessee</u>
<u>Idaho</u>	<u>Nebraska</u>	<u>Utah</u>
<u>Illinois</u>	<u>New Hampshire</u>	<u>Vermont</u>
<u>Indiana</u>	<u>New Jersey</u>	<u>Virginia</u>
<u>Iowa</u>	<u>New Mexico</u>	<u>West Virginia</u>
<u>Kansas</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>Wisconsin</u>

State Electronic Filing Record Retention Requirements

State	Record	Retention Requirements
Alabama	AL-8453	3 years
Alaska (No Income Tax)		
Arizona	AZ-8879	4 years
Arkansas	AR-8453	Retain indefinitely. Code 16 requires retention until Dec. 31 st of the year the return was filed.
California	FTB-8453	4 years
Colorado	DR-8453	4 years
Connecticut	CT-8453	3 years
Delaware	DE-8453	3 years
District of Columbia	DC-8453	3 years
Florida (No Income Tax)		
Georgia	GA-8453	3 years
Hawaii	No separate e-form is required.	
Idaho	ID-8453	3 years
Illinois	IL-8453	3 years
Indiana	IT-8879	3 years from Dec. 31 of the year the return was filed
Iowa	IA-8453	No retention requirement; Code 16 requires retention until Dec. 31 st of the year the return was filed.
Kansas	No separate e-form is required. It is included in the federal 8453.	Retain information for 3 years.
Kentucky	8453-K	4 years
Louisiana	LA -8453	3 years
Maine	No separate e-form is required.	Retain supporting documentation for 3 years.
Maryland	EL 101	3 years
Massachusetts	M-8453	3 years
Michigan	MI-8453	3 years
Minnesota	No separate e-form is required.	EROs must retain all supporting documents for one year.
Mississippi	MS-8453	3 years

State	Record	Retention Requirements
Missouri	MO-8453	ERO must give the taxpayer all of the forms, and the taxpayer must retain them for 3 years
Montana	No separate e-form is required.	Taxpayers should retain all supporting documents for five years.
Nebraska	8453-N	No retention requirement; Code 16 requires retention until Dec. 31 st of the year the return was filed.
Nevada (No Income Tax)		
New Hampshire (No Earned Income Tax)		
New Jersey	NJ-8879	3 years
New Mexico	PIT-8453	3 years
New York	TR-579-IT	3 years
North Carolina	No separate e-form is required. It is included with the federal 8453.	3 years.
North Dakota	ND-1-OF (EF)	A minimum of 3 years and 3 months, but to protect against audit, retain for 6 years.
Ohio	No separate e-form is required.	At least 4 years, though Ohio recommends retaining for 10 years.
Oklahoma	OK-511-EF	No retention requirement; Code 16 requires retention until Dec. 31 st of the year the return was filed.
Oregon	Form EF	3 years
Pennsylvania	PA-8453	3 years
Rhode Island	RI-8453	3 years
South Carolina	SC-8453	3 years
South Dakota (No Income Tax)		
Tennessee (No Earned Income Tax)		
Texas (No Income Tax)		
Utah	TC-8453	3 years
Vermont	VT-8453	No retention requirement; Code 16 requires retention until Dec. 31 st of the year the return was filed.
Virginia	VA-8453	3 years
Washington (No Income Tax)		
West Virginia	WV-8453	3 years
Wisconsin	No separate e-form is required.	Generally, 4 years from the due date of the return or the date filed, whichever is later. Check the Wisconsin Department of Revenue here .
Wyoming (No Income Tax)		



ALABAMA

Alabama Department of Revenue
Individual and Corporate Tax Division
50 N. Ripley Street
Montgomery, AL 36104

General Information: 334-242-1170 (Individual Income Tax Question)

Website: [Alabama Department of Revenue](#)
Web Refund Hotline: 1-855-894-739; [My Alabama Taxes \(MAT\)](#)
To complete returns online: [E-file Webpage](#)
Forms: [Alabama 2018 Forms](#); [2018 Form 40 Booklet](#)

To contact Electronic Filing via email use the web link at:
[My Alabama Taxes-Alabama Online Tax Webpage](#)

Member of Federal/State E-file Program Electronic Filing

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:
Alabama Department of Revenue
P. O. Box 2401
Montgomery, AL 36140 -0001

Not Making a Payment
Alabama Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 154
Montgomery, AL 36135-0001

E-File Information	<p>The Alabama Department of Revenue (ADOR)'s online system, MAT ("My Alabama Taxes") enables one to use one's Alabama income tax return free of charge, to check status of refund, pay taxes, view accounts, and print letters and tax return within one's account. More information at: Alabama E-services.</p> <p>Although it is unnecessary to mail to ADOR such documents as FORM AL 8453 (the transmittal form for e-filing), tax practitioners are expected to retain this record as well as other AL and IRS forms for 3 years. In addition, there is an Armed Forces Tax Council (all military branches) and OJAG, Code 16 (Navy) requirement to retain this form and necessary documents at VITA centers until December 31st of the year the return was filed.</p> <p>For information on how to use MAT ("My Alabama Taxes") website, see MAT Tutorial.</p>
Who must file?	<p>Single full-year or part-year residents with gross income of \$4,000 or more; Head of Household full-year or part-year residents with gross income of \$7,700 or more; Married full-year or part-year residents filing jointly with gross income of \$10,500 or more; Married full-year or part-year residents filing separately with gross income of \$5,250 or more. Nonresidents who received taxable income from Alabama sources within Alabama and have a gross income that exceeds the prorated personal exemption allowance.</p>
What forms to file?	<p>Residents: Form 40 or 40A. Nonresidents: 40NR. See Forms.</p>

Residency	<p>Military personnel merely having a duty station within Alabama (whose legal residence is not Alabama) are not required to file an Alabama return unless they have earned income from Alabama sources other than military pay. If they have earned income in Alabama other than military pay, they are required to file Alabama Form 40NR. Form 40NR. See page 5 of the Form 40 Booklet.</p> <p>A married nonresident with income earned in Alabama may file either a separate return claiming himself or herself only, or a joint return claiming the total allowable personal exemption. Military personnel (Army, Navy, Marine, Air Force, Merchant Marine, and Coast Guard) who were residents of Alabama upon entering military service remain residents of Alabama for income tax purposes, regardless of the period of absence or actual place of residence, until proof as to change of home of record has been made. The burden of proof is on the taxpayer though he owns no property, earns no income, or has no place of abode in Alabama. Under the provisions of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, military personnel are not deemed to have lost their permanent residence in any state solely because they are absent in compliance with military orders. In addition, persons are not deemed to have acquired permanent residence in another state when they are required to be absent from their home state by virtue of military orders. If the husband and wife are both in military service, each could be a resident of a different state under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act. A spouse not in military service has the same domicile as the military spouse unless proven otherwise. See page 5 of the Form 40 Booklet.</p>
Exemptions	\$1,500 per taxpayer. Dependent exemptions are based on AGI.
Military Pay	Military pay of an Alabama resident is taxable except for compensation received for active service in a designated combat zone. Military personnel, whose legal residence is Alabama, are subject to Alabama income tax on all income regardless of the source or where earned unless specifically exempt by Alabama law. See page 7 of the Form 40 Booklet .
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Alabama is not a community property state, but the income of a spouse who lives in a Community Property state (i.e., Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) may be taxable (Check with the relevant Community Property state. See also IRS Publication 555, "Community Property"). When one spouse is a resident and the other a nonresident, they may not file a joint return. Spouses filing jointly may use Spouse Tax Adjustment, which adjusts tax-rate disadvantage from joint filing.</p> <p>A military spouse is exempt from tax on income by a state in which he or she lives only in order to live with the service member in compliance with orders, per the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA). Qualifying spouses under the MSRRA working in Alabama should complete and give to their employer a new Form A4 with the appropriate box checked claiming exemption under the "Military Spouses Residency Relief Act". Taxpayers filing an Alabama income tax return under this Act must use the following procedures to complete their tax return:</p> <p>Taxpayer must file a Form 40NR. The Alabama withholding tax must be entered on page 1, line 5, column A. All wages (both spouses if a joint return) must be entered on page 1, line 5, column B. All Alabama wages including those of the qualifying spouse must be entered on page 1, line 5, column C. On page 2, Part I, line 8, column C enter the Alabama wages of the qualifying spouse as a negative figure. Also write or type "Military Spouses Residency Relief Act" in the space provided on line 8. Complete the rest of the return as per the instructions in the tax booklet or form. A copy of Form DD2058 indicating the state of legal residence of the spouse in the military must be attached. Instructions for this form can be found in the 2018 Form 40 Booklet.</p>

Income Exclusions	Combat pay, income received from the Department of Defense as a result of a member of the Military killed in action in a designated combat zone; income earned by military spouse in the year of death of a member of the Military who was killed in action in a designated combat zone, military retirement pay; federal retirement pay; Social Security benefits; military allowances paid to active duty military, National Guard, and active reserves for quarters, subsistence, uniforms, and travel, income of non-resident spouses (see “Spouses and Community Property,” above). See expanded list on page 7 of Form 40 Booklet .
Income Deductions	Standard deduction is based on AGI. To determine the standard deduction refer to the Table on Page 9 of the Form 40 Booklet .
Capital Gains/Losses	Gain from the sale of personal residence is taxable to the same extent as reported on the federal return. All other capital gains are taxable. Use Schedule D Form 40. Non-residents report on Form 40NR.
Retirement Income	Military retired pay, in addition to various state and federal pensions, is not reported as income. See page 7 of the Form 40 Booklet .
Filing Deadline / Extensions	No later than the Federal return. This year, without an extension, that is April 15, 2019. Alabama gives an automatic single six-month extension up to October 15, 2019 to file, with no need to file a request for an extension. No extensions beyond 6 months shall be granted except for taxpayers abroad. During an extension, no penalty shall be incurred, but interest shall accrue on taxes owed. To avoid such accrual, pay an estimate of the amount owed using a payment voucher (Form 40V).
Alabama Use Tax	A rate of 4% applies to all purchases of merchandise, except where a different rate of tax is expressly provided (the rate is 2% for purchases of automotive vehicles that are not titled or registered by the county licensing official and 1.5 percent for farm equipment. Also see page 11 of the Form 40 Booklet .
Filing Status	Married taxpayers may choose to file in Alabama jointly or separately, regardless of his filing status on the federal return. You must file separately if your spouse is a resident of another state, unless you or your spouse is in the military.
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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ALASKA – NO INCOME TAX

Alaska Department of Revenue
550 W 7th Avenue, Suite 500
Anchorage, AK 99501

Telephone: 907-269-6620

[Alaska Tax Division Forms](#)

Special Military Processing: None

Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status: None

Miscellaneous: If the service member received a dividend from the [Alaska Permanent Fund](#), this must be reported on his or her Federal return.

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ARIZONA

Arizona Department of Revenue
Customer Care
P.O. Box 29086
Phoenix, AZ 85038-9086
All other departments:
1600 W. Monroe
Phoenix, AZ 85007-2650

General Information: 602-255-3381 ↪ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**
800- 352-4090 (toll free if within Arizona)

Web site: [AZ Dpt of Revenue](#)
Forms: [Arizona Tax Forms](#), [AZ VITA Quick Reference Guide](#)
Taxpayer Education: [AZ Taxpayer Education](#)

Electronic Filing: 602- 255-3381 [Electronic Filing Services](#)
Income Tax Practitioner Hotline: 602-542-2132
Refund Status: Within Arizona, toll free at 877-542-2281, [Check Refund Status](#)

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

Arizona Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 52016, Phoenix, Arizona 85072-2016

Refund expected or no payment:

Arizona Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 52138, Phoenix, Arizona 85072-2138

E-File Information	Retain all documents for six years per Arizona Revised Statutes ARS 42-1105 . To E-file, select the Free File link from a vendor on the AZ DOR website .
Who must file?	All Arizona taxpayers are required to file an Arizona tax return if he or she has for the taxable year an Arizona gross income that meets the following income levels: No matter what your filing status is if you have a gross income of at least \$15,000; If you are single, head of household, or married filing a separate return and you have an Arizona adjusted gross income of at least \$5,500; If you are married filing jointly and have a gross income of at least \$11,000; If you are married filing separately and have a gross income of at least \$5,500; If you are head of household and have a gross income of at least \$5,500. See AZ Personal Income Tax Booklet .
What forms to file?	Residents: 140 EZ , 140 or 140A ; Part-Year Residents: 140PY ; Nonresidents: 140NR . All forms are available here .
Part Year Resident	Part Year residents are subject to tax on: 1) any income earned during the tax year while a AZ resident, and 2) any income you earned from an AZ source before moving to or after leaving the state. See 140PY .

Exemptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single is \$2,200; • married filing jointly and claiming no dependents is \$4,400; • married filing jointly and claiming at least one dependent is \$6,600; • head of household, unmarried is \$4,400; • head of household and you are married to someone who could claim head of household is \$3,300 or complete Form 202 (Personal Exemption Allocation Election); • married filing separately with neither spouse claiming any dependents is \$2,200 or complete Form 202 (Personal Exemption Allocation Election); • married filing separately with at least one spouse claiming a dependent is \$3,300 or complete Form 202 (Personal Exemption Allocation Election).
Military Pay	<p>You must file if you meet the Arizona filing requirements UNLESS ALL of the following apply to you: (1) you are an active duty member of the United States Armed Forces; (2) your only income for the taxable year is compensation received for active duty military service; and (3) There was no Arizona tax withheld from your active duty military pay.</p> <p>If (1)-(3) apply to you, your military pay is non-taxable in Arizona. If Arizona tax was withheld from your active duty military pay, you <i>must</i> file an Arizona income tax return to claim any refund you may be due from that withholding. You must also file an Arizona income tax return if you have any other income besides compensation received for active duty military service. If you are an Arizona Resident, you should use Arizona Form 140. Using Form 140 allows you to exclude pay for military service. For more information see the instructions for Form 140 and Arizona Department of Revenue brochure, Pub 704, Taxpayers in the Military.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Arizona is a community property state. Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA), a spouse of a service member may be exempt from Arizona income tax on income from services performed there if (1) the service member is present in Arizona in compliance with military orders; (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the service member; and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state, which is the same state of residence of the military member. We recommend you view Arizona Department of Revenue Brochure 705 which provides a detailed discussion of military spouses and how Arizona is applying MSRRA. This brochure can be found at Spouses of Active Duty Military Members.</p>
Income Exclusions	<p>Pay received for active service in the Reserves or National Guard, certain portion of retirement from the Uniformed Services (see retirement income section for more details), Social Security benefits, and other retirement benefits. For a complete list of exclusions from income see the instructions to Arizona Form 140.</p>
Income Deductions	<p>For 2018, the standard deductions for a single taxpayer or a married taxpayer filing a separate return or filing a married filing separately is \$5,312; the standard deduction for married filing jointly and filing head of household is \$10,613.</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	<p>Beginning in 2013, a subtraction is allowed for a percentage of any net long-term capital gain included in your federal adjusted gross income that is derived from an investment in an asset acquired after December 31, 2011. For 2018, the percentage is 25%.</p>
Pension Income	<p>If the taxpayer receives pension income from any qualified pension (see AZ VITA Guide page 23) the taxpayer will subtract the amount received or \$2,500 whichever is less. If both the taxpayer and spouse receive pensions, they may each subtract the amount received or \$2,500 whichever is less.</p>

Deadline/Extensions	Returns may be filed any time after January 1, 2019 but no later than April 15, 2019. Arizona grants all taxpayers an extension of up to six (6) months (i.e., due Oct. 15, 2019) extension if requested. Arizona will recognize a “federal” extension for the period covered by the federal extension. Arizona does not appear to have a state specific extension for military overseas or military on deployment in support of contingency operations. Late penalties amounting a surtax of up to 25%, as well as interest charges, shall be imposed during any period of extension, unless 90% of the tax owed is paid by the original due date of April 15, 2019. To apply for a state extension, file Arizona Form 204 by April 15. See Form 204 instructions for details.
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Per the Arizona Department of Revenue Taxpayer Policy Department, same-sex couples who file MFJ on their federal taxes may file either MFJ or MFS on their Arizona returns. If you have further questions, please call the Tax Practitioner Hotline at (602) 255-3381.
Charitable Contribution Change for 2018	Starting with tax year 2018 taxpayers are required to enter the five-digit code assigned to each qualifying charitable organization for which the taxpayer is claiming a tax credit. If using an umbrella organization, then use the code assigned to the Umbrella Charitable Organization fund. (See forms 321 and 352)

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ARKANSAS

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration
Individual Income Tax Section
Ledbetter Building
1816 W 7th Street,
Rm 2300
Little Rock, AR
72201

☛ **Member of Federal/State E-File program**

General Information: (501) 682-1100, fax (501) 682-7692
Income Tax Hotline: (501) 682-1100, (800) 882-9275, or for Spanish (866) 656-1842
Web site: [Arkansas DFA Website](#),
Forms: [Arkansas Forms Website](#)
Taxpayer access point: 877-280-2827 (toll free), 501-683-2827 (Little Rock area) (501) 682-1100, Arkansas Taxpayer Access Point: ATAP, ATA-Help@dfa.arkansas.gov (501) 682-7925; 7075; 7926 (*Numbers for Tax Officer use only*)
Electronic Filing:
Refund Status: [AR Refund Status](#)

State filing address:

TAX DUE RETURN:

Arkansas State Income Tax
P.O. Box 2144
Little Rock, AR 72203-2144

REFUND RETURN:

Arkansas State Income Tax
P.O. Box 1000
Little Rock, AR 72203-1000

NO TAX DUE RETURN

Arkansas State Income Tax
P.O. Box 8026
Little Rock, AR 72203-8026

E-File Information	<p>A taxpayer who files an Arkansas income tax return is required to retain records to prove the accuracy of the return for six (6) years. See 2018 Individual Income Tax Forms and Instructions Booklet. The Armed Forces Tax Council (all military branches) and OJAG, Code 16 (Navy) requires the retention of this form and necessary documents at military VITA centers until December 31st of the year the return was filed. If forms are rejected, see guidance for "Reject Codes" at AR 2018 Reject Codes.</p> <p>Technical Support: Caroline Glover, E-File Manager & Coordinator, (501) 682-7925, (f) (501)682-7393, E-Mail caroline.glover@dfa.arkansas.gov</p> <p>1099 Refund ID Number: Some tax preparation software applications require the ID number of the pay or for State of Arkansas Income Tax Refunds to be entered. This ID number is: 71-6014466.</p>
Who must file?	<p>For Full Year Residents: Single- at least \$12,260; Married Filing Jointly (1 or no dep) \$20,675; Married Filing Jointly (2 or more deps) \$24,883; Qualifying Widow(er) (1 dep or less) \$17,431; Qualifying Widow(er) (2 or more deps) \$20,778; Married Filing Separately- \$5,099.00; Head of Household- at least \$17,431 (1 or no dependents) Head of Household- at least \$20,778 (2 or more dependents). Part Year and Nonresidents file if ANY AR income regardless of the amount. See instruction booklet at: 2018 Individual Income Tax Forms and Instructions.</p>
What forms to file?	<p>Full Year Residents file AR1000F; Part-Year and Nonresidents file AR1000NR if any AR income.</p>
Residency	<p>Taxpayer is a FULL YEAR resident if they lived in AR for all of 2018, or maintained a home of record in AR during the tax year. PART YEAR residents are those that moved into or out of AR during 2018.</p>
Exemptions	<p>Arkansas uses a Personal Tax Credit of \$26 per dependent, rather than an exemption. See instructions for more details.</p>
Military Pay	<p>Military Pay Exemption (Act 1408 of 2013) creates a 100% exemption from income tax for military pay received by an active duty member of the armed forces beginning on January 1, 2014. Active duty includes all members of the armed forces, <i>including the National Guard and Reserve Units</i>. Note: exempted military pay <i>is</i> included in gross income. Further if Arkansas is your Home of Records and you are stationed outside of Arkansas, you are still required to file an AR1000F reporting of all of your income.</p>

Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. Spouses with Arkansas income must file appropriate form, State of Arkansas Tax Exemption Certificate for Military Spouse, found at AR Military Spouse Tax Exemption Certificate (AR-MS).</p> <p>Military Spouses Residency Relief Act. Exempts a military spouse's income from Arkansas tax if the service member's Home of Record is not Arkansas and the spouse's domicile is the same as the service member's Home of Record. Effective January 1, 2009. (Write the words "military spouse" at top of tax return, attach a completed Form AR-MS, and attach a copy of service member's LES to verify Home of Record.) For future tax purposes, the nonmilitary spouse must submit a new payroll withholding form, ARW-4MS to his/her employer each year to exempt future income from Arkansas tax withholding.</p>
Income Exclusions	Social Security benefits, VA benefits, Workers' Compensation, Unemployment Compensation, Railroad Retirement benefits and related supplemental benefits are exempt from tax.
Income Deductions	Standard Deductions are \$4,400 for Married Filing Jointly; \$2,200 for all others. May itemize; categories follow federal rules.
Capital Gains/Losses	For tax year 2018 exemption has increased to 50 percent for net gains for the entire year. Loss limited to \$3,000 for filing status 1, 2, 3, and 6, \$1,500 per taxpayer if filing status 4 or 5 See AR1000D .
Retirement Income	<p>Taxpayers may also exclude up to \$6,000 from certain retirement plans.</p> <p>Military Retirement Exemption (Act 141 of 2017): Beginning with tax year 2018, retirement benefits received by a member of the uniformed services are exempted from income tax. See pages 9-10 of the AR Booklet.</p>
Deadline/Extensions	<p>April 15, 2019.</p> <p>All Arkansas taxpayers have the right to request an extension before the filing deadline. If you have already filed a federal extension request, the State of Arkansas will honor the federal extension request as well and your due date on the Arkansas return will then be the same as the federal return, October 15. If you have filed the federal extension request, you do not have to file a separate state extension request. You simply have to mark a block on the State of Arkansas return. If you want to file specifically for a State of Arkansas extension, you must file Arkansas Form AR1055. This form must state a reason for the extension and be postmarked on or before April 15th. Inability to pay will not be honored as a valid reason for an extension of time to file. Except in the case of deferment under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (see Miscellaneous), interest and a failure-to-pay penalty will be assessed if any tax due is not paid by the original due date, April 15th.</p>
	<p>If you do not file a federal extension, you can file an Arkansas extension using Form AR1055 before the filing due date of April 15th. Inability to pay is not a valid reason to request an Arkansas extension. Send your request to:</p> <p>Individual Income Tax Section P.O. Box 8149 Little Rock, AR 72203-8149</p> <p>Arkansas does not appear to have a state specific filing extension for military overseas or for military on deployment in support of contingency operations.</p>
Payments	<p>Complete AR1000V and attach a check or money order to your return. Write the tax year and your Social Security Number or account number on the check or money order, and make your check payable in U.S. dollars to the Department of Finance and Administration. Mail on or before April 15, 2019. If the payment is for an amended return, mark the box yes on Form AR1000V for "Is Payment for an Amended Return".</p> <p>Credit card payments may be made by calling 1-800-2PAY-TAX (1-800-272-9829), or by visiting www.officialpayments.com and clicking on the "Payment Center" link.</p> <p>Credit card payments will be processed by Official Payments Corporation, a private credit card payment services provider. A convenience fee will be charged to your credit card for the use of this service. The State of Arkansas does not receive this fee. You will be informed of the exact amount of the fee before you complete your transaction. After you complete your transaction you will be given a confirmation number to keep with your records.</p>

Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	SVCMs may choose to file MFS-AR or MFJ-AR regardless of filing status on the federal return.
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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CALIFORNIA

Franchise Tax Board
P.O. Box 942840
Sacramento, CA 94240-0040

↗ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (800) 338-0505 Automated Service
(916) 845-6500 (outside of the US)
Web site: [Tax Board](#)
Forms: [Forms](#)
Order forms by phone: (800) 338-0505
Order forms online: [Forms Request](#)
Refund status: [Refund Status](#)
Tax payments online: [Pay Taxes Online, or call \(800\) 272-9829 \(code 1555\)](#)

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:
Franchise Tax Board
PO Box 942867
Sacramento, CA 94267-0001

Refund or no Amount Due:
Franchise Tax Board
PO Box 942840
Sacramento, CA 94240-0001

E-File Information	<p>Please see the E-Filing website for information on California's E-filing options.</p> <p>If you need acknowledgement or need to know the status of your electronically filed tax return, contact your e-file provider or tax professional.</p> <p>Do not mail tax documents to the FTB. Tax sites no longer retain paper copy of FTB 8453, however, California requires that the taxpayer keep this form with a copy of the tax return for four years from the due date of the return or the date it was filed, whichever is later. There is an Armed Forces Tax Council (all military branches) and OJAG, Code 16 (Navy) requirement to retain this form and necessary documents until December 31st of the year the return was filed.</p> <p>Re-submit rejected returns (not part of federal/state e-file program). If return is repeatedly rejected, call the e-file help desk for instructions.</p>
Who must file?	California residents and part-year residents with income more than the amount defined in the charts . See also page 3 of the 2018 Guide
What forms to file?	Full Year Residents file Form 540 or 540 2EZ. Part year or Nonresidents file Form 540NR.
Residency	Must file return if CA-source income and income from all sources exceeds threshold amounts. Follows general residency test. See FTB Publication 1031 Guidelines to Determine Resident Status: FTB Publication 1031 2018
Income Exemptions / Deductions	Adoption, child care expenses, renting, and joint custody can result in tax credits, See Credit Chart on page 25. The standard deductions in California are as follows: \$4,401 for single or married RDP filing separately; \$8,802 for married/RDP filing jointly, head of household or qualifying widow/widower; \$1,050 is the minimum standard deduction for qualifying dependents. See page 11 of the 2018 Guide .

Military Pay	<p>Servicemembers domiciled outside of California, and their spouses, may exclude the Servicemember's military compensation from gross income when computing the tax rate on nonmilitary income. Requirements for military Servicemembers domiciled in California remain unchanged. Military Servicemembers domiciled in California must include their military pay in total income. In addition, they must include their military pay in California source income when stationed in California. However, military pay is not California source income when a Servicemember is permanently stationed outside of California.</p> <p>Military service members domiciled in California and stationed in California are considered residents of CA. They must include their military pay in California source income. For more information, see Guidelines for Determining Residency, FTB Publication 1031; for Tax Information for Military Personnel, see FTB Publication 1032.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>California is a community property state; if one spouse is a California-resident, must include one-half of non-resident spouse's pay. If a non-resident spouse is a resident in a community property state (AZ, CA, ID, LA, NV, NM, TX, WA, WI) then California does require that military pay be split equally between spouses. Please consult California Publication 1032 (link above) for a detailed discussion on how a spouse's income may or may not be taxable in California.</p> <p>Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA), the income of a non-military spouse of a military Servicemember for services performed in California is not considered to be from sources within California if the spouse is not a California resident because the spouse is in California solely to be with Servicemember solely in compliance with military orders and both have the same out-of-state domicile. Note: California may require nonmilitary spouses of Servicemembers to provide proof that they meet the criteria for California personal income tax exemption as set forth in the MSRRA.</p>
Income Exclusions	<p>Military Family Tax Relief Act (see page 3 of the California Publication 1032) allows the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion of Gain on Sale of a Principal Residence –A taxpayer on qualified official extended duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, Uniformed, or Foreign Services may suspend, for up to 10 years of such duty time, the running of the 5-year ownership-and-use period before the sale of a residence. This applies when the duty station is at least 50 mile from the residence - or while the person is residing under orders in government housing - for a period of more than 90 days or for an indefinite period. • Exclusion from Gross Income of Certain Federal Death Gratuity Payments – A federal death gratuity payment to a survivor of a member of the Armed Forces is excludable from gross income. • Combat Zone Extensions Expanded to Contingency Operations – The various extensions granted to combat zone participants to file tax returns or pay taxes apply to those serving in Contingency Operations, as designated by the Secretary of Defense. • Deduction for overnight travel expenses of National Guard and Reserve members who travel 100 miles from their home for duty (unreimbursed transportation, meals, and lodging).
Capital Gains/Losses	<p>Generally follows federal tax rules; however, there are continuing differences between California and Federal law. Additional information can be found in FTB Pub. 1001 Supplemental Guidelines to California Adjustments, the instructions for California Schedule CA (540 or 540NR): Schedule CA 540, California Adjustments - Residents and Schedule D, California Capital Gain or Loss Adjustment.</p> <p>Qualified Wildfire Distributions Not Subject to Additional Tax on Early Withdrawal: such distributions to victims of the California Wildfire must be made between October 8, 2017 and December 31, 2018 to qualify.</p>

Retirement Income	Generally follows federal tax rules; however, there are some differences between California and Federal law that may cause the amount on your California distribution income to differ from the amount reported for federal purposes. For more information, see FTB Pub. 1005, Pension and Annuity Guidelines .
Deadline/Extensions	<p>April 15, 2019. Extensions: California gives you an automatic filing extension through October 15, 2019. You don't need to apply for one. Here's what you should do if you can't file by April 15, 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You are due a refund - File your return by October 15, 2019. Choose e-file and direct deposit for the fastest refund. • You have a balance due - Pay the amount you owe by April 15, 2019 to avoid penalties and interest (note: you can avoid such charges if in combat zone, see page 8 Publication 1032). You can pay online, by credit card, or by check with Form 3519. Then file your return by October 15, 2019. Choose e-file to ensure that California receives your return on time. • You're not sure if you have a balance due - Use the worksheet on Form 3519.
Notes	<p>Child and Dependent Care Expenses Credit – California allows a non-refundable credit for child and dependent care expenses. The law allows military pay to be included for the Child and Dependent Care Expenses credit. Use form FTB 3506: Child and Dependent Care Expenses Credit.</p> <p>Nonrefundable Renter's Credit can be used to offset your tax liability. For qualification see: Nonrefundable Renter's Credit.</p>

Special Military Processing	<p>While stationed outside of CA on PCS Orders, a SVCM is not subject to tax on military wages, but is required to file a CA return if SVCM has CA sourced income, such as rental income in California.</p> <p>See page 8 Publication 1032. Military personnel on duty outside the United States or in a designated combat zone or in a qualified hazardous duty area (QHDA) are allowed a filing extension of up to 180 days to file their California income tax returns and pay their tax, without interest or penalties as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you were in a designated combat zone, contingency operation or in a QHDA anytime during the tax year or filing period (January 1 to April 15), you are entitled to an extension to file and pay, without interest and penalties, of up to 180 days after leaving the combat zone or QHDA. In addition, you are entitled to an additional extension of the number of days you were in a combat zone or QHDA during the filing period. • If you served outside the United States, but not in a designated combat zone, contingency operation or QHDA, you are entitled to an extension of time to file and pay without interest and penalties, of up to 180 days after returning from overseas. <p>If you were serving in the military overseas, write “MILITARY OVERSEAS” at the top of your tax return in RED INK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you served in a designated combat zone or QHDA write “COMBAT ZONE” and the area you served in at the top of your tax return in RED INK. • You must also write the date you were deployed overseas or entered a designated combat zone or QHDA and the date you returned from overseas or from a designated combat zone or QHDA. • If both you and your spouse were in the military, write the information for both of you and indicate which is your information and which is your spouse’s information. <p>The extensions apply to the Servicemember and spouse regardless of whether a joint return or separate returns are filed.</p>
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	<p>Use the same filing status for California that you used for your federal income tax return, unless you are in a same-sex marriage or a registered domestic partnership (RDP). See Same Sex Marriage section at the bottom.</p> <p>Exception: If you file a joint tax return for federal purposes, you may file separately for California if either spouse was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An active member of the United States armed forces or any auxiliary military branch during 2018.

Miscellaneous	<p>The refundable California Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is available to taxpayers who earned wage income in California. This credit is similar to the Federal EITC but with different income limitations. EITC reduces California tax obligation or allows a refund if no California tax is due. You may qualify if your federal AGI less your military pay is less than \$24,950. You don't need a child to qualify but must file a California tax return to claim the credit. See page 8 Publication 1032.</p> <p>The federal Heroes Earnings Assistance and Relief Tax (HEART) Act of 2008 permits the rollover of a federal military death gratuity payment or Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance proceeds into a Roth IRA or Coverdell education savings account (ESA), without regard to otherwise applicable contribution limits. California conforms to the Heroes Earned Retirement Opportunity Act that allows members of the Armed Forces serving in a combat zone to make contributions to their individual retirement plans even if compensation on which such contributions is based is excluded from gross income. California also conforms to the exceptions from the penalty on early withdrawals from retirement plans from qualified distributions paid after September 11, 2001 to reservists while serving on active duty for at least 180 days. See Federal Publication 3, Armed Forces' Tax Guide, for effective dates of the rollover provision.</p> <p>May exclude from Gross Income of Certain Federal Death Gratuity Payments – A federal death gratuity payment to a survivor of a member of the Armed Forces is excludable from gross income.</p> <p>There is Combat Zone Extensions Expanded to Contingency Operations – The various extensions granted to combat zone participants to file tax returns or pay taxes apply to those serving in Contingency Operations, as designated by the Secretary of Defense.</p>
Same Sex Marriage	<p>Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v Hodges</i>, June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. In general, California affords the same rights and responsibilities to Registered Domestic Partners (RDP's) that previously were available only to married individuals.</p>

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COLORADO

Colorado Department of Revenue
Denver, CO 80261

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (303) 238-7378 or online at Colorado [Department of Revenue: Income Tax Quick Answers](#)
E-File Providers: [IRS e-File Provider Search Page](#)
Forms: (303) 238-7378, or [Forms](#)
FYI Publications: [FYI Pub 104](#)
Refund Status: (303) 238-7378, [Refund Status Online](#)
Online Customer Support: [Colorado Department of Revenue Online](#)
E-file help desk: (303) 205-8333 (EFT/Electronic Payment Help)
Taxpayer Service Centers: [Service Centers](#)
State filing address without payment:
 Colorado Department of Revenue
 Denver, Colorado 80261-0005

With payment, the address is the same except zip code is 80261-0006
 To mail forms, see [Mail Forms Addresses](#)

E-File Information	Use Colorado Revenue Online .
Who must file?.	<p>You must file a Colorado income tax return if during the year you were a full-year resident of Colorado, or a part-year resident of Colorado with taxable income during that part of the year you were a resident, or a nonresident of Colorado with Colorado source income; AND you are required to file a federal income tax return, or you have a Colorado income tax liability for the year. See Department of Revenue. See also the FYI Income 21 for Military specific residency rules.</p> <p>There is no minimum income threshold for filing a Colorado income tax return. You must file a Colorado income tax return regardless of age or residency status if you wish to receive a refund on wage withholding reported on your W-2 form. Nonresidents must complete a nonresident schedule, form 104PN, to compute the Colorado tax due.</p>
What forms to file?	Full year residents, file Form 104; Part year or nonresidents file Form 104 and 104PN. Current year forms found at 104 Booklet
Requirements for Residency	Follows general residency test. For military member residency is home of record (which may be found on Leave and Earning Statement (LES) or DD 214. If a military member is stationed outside the US for 305 days of the year, he/she may file as a non-resident. Under the same conditions, the military member's spouse may also file as a non-resident. For more info see Regulation 39-22-103(8)(a) and (b) . If you were a Colorado resident when you joined the armed forces, you remain a Colorado resident unless you change it with the military. If you are in Colorado on military orders but are not a Colorado resident, Colorado does not tax your military pay. However, you must file a Colorado return for any other earned income from Colorado sources.
Exemptions	CO Form 104 automatically uses federal personal exemption amounts.
Military Pay	<p>NEW for Tax Year 2016: House Bill 15-1181 allows a person on active duty in the military to reacquire Colorado residency and to receive a tax deduction from his or her state taxable income. The person's military Home of Record must be Colorado, and he or she must have changed his or her legal residence back to Colorado after January 1, 2016 in order to be eligible for deduction. See HB 15-1181. Military income is included in figuring tax rate on nonmilitary income. Active duty pay earned in a combat zone that qualifies for the federal tax exemption is not subject to Colorado income tax. However, to the extent income is included in federal taxable income, Colorado tax will also be due on the income. See FYI Income 21.</p>

Retirement	The rules for the taxability of military retirement benefits are the same as the rules for any retirement pension and annuity income. Persons who were 55 to 64 years of age as of December 31 may exclude up to \$20,000 of their military retirement benefits received during the calendar year. Persons who were 65 years of age or older as of December 31, may exclude up to \$24,000 of their military retirement benefits received during the calendar year. See: FYI Income 25 , and also FYI Income 21
Spouses and Community Property	Not a community property state. Resident + Nonresident spouse must file joint return on Form 104 and 104PN if filed joint federal return. Colorado conforms to the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, wages and tips of a qualifying nonresident spouse are not taxable in Colorado and should not be included on Part-Year/Nonresident Computation (104PN) . A qualifying spouse must: (1) Have moved to Colorado from another state, (2) Be in Colorado solely to accompany their active duty service member spouse who is stationed in Colorado in accordance with military orders, AND (3) Have the same state of residency as the home of record of the service member. A qualifying spouse who claims exempt wages and tips must submit Exemption from Withholding for a Qualifying Spouse of a U.S. Armed Forces Servicemember (DR 1059) to their employer and submit a copy of the DR 1059 along with their dependent military ID card when filing the Colorado income tax return. A qualifying spouse may also be required to provide proof of qualification including, but not limited to, permanent change of station documentation, prior state filing history and tax returns, voter registration, and driver's license of the other state.
Income Exclusions	Lump-sum distributions from pension and profit-sharing plans, and Social Security benefits. Only the portion of Social Security benefits taxable to the IRS qualifies for the pension/annuity subtraction. If a married couple both receive Social Security benefits during the year, see FYI Income 25 for information on determining how much to subtract for each spouse.
Income Deductions	CO Form 104 automatically takes federal deduction amounts (with add-in for state taxes paid if taxpayer itemized on federal return).
Capital Gains/Losses	Qualifying Colorado taxpayers can deduct certain qualified capital gain income if it is included in their federal taxable income. [§39-22-518, C.R.S.]. See: FYI Income 15 .
Deadline / Extensions	April 15, 2019. If taxpayer cannot file Colorado tax return by this deadline, may file Colorado return by October 15, 2019, without filing a written request for extension. However, to avoid late payment penalties, taxpayer must pay at least 90% of tax liability by April 15, 2019 and the balance when taxpayer files by October 15, 2019. To make a payment to avoid this liability, taxpayer should use Form DR 0158-I .
Special Military Processing	Colorado law allows military and support personnel stationed in a combat zone, as declared by the president, to postpone filing and paying state income taxes until 180 days after their assignment in the combat zone ends. Interest and penalty are deferred during this period. Because most Colorado taxpayers receive a refund, affected taxpayers may want to plan ahead to authorize someone else to file their income tax returns for them using a Power of Attorney Form (DR 0145). If the return is filed under this 180- day extension, write the name of the applicable combat zone across the top of the Colorado Form 104. See FYI Income 21 .
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	A Servicemember's Colorado income tax filing status must be the same status as that used on federal income tax return (e.g., if MFS-FED, then MFS-CO).
Same-Sex Marriage	You must file using the same filing status on both your federal and Colorado income tax returns. Parties to a Civil Union should refer to federal tax law to determine the correct filing status. See page 3 of the 104 Booklet . In addition, Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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CONNECTICUT

Department of Revenue Services
Taxpayer Services Division
450 Columbus Blvd.
Hartford, CT 06103

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (860) 297-5962 or 1-800-382-9463

Forms: [Income Tax Forms](#)

Web site: [DRS Website](#)

E-file help desk: (860) 297-4713

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

Department of Revenue Services
State of Connecticut
PO BOX 2977
Hartford CT 06104-2977

Not making a Payment:

Department of Revenue Services
State of Connecticut
PO BOX 2976
Hartford CT 06104-2976

E-File Information	<p>Resident, nonresident, and part-year resident taxpayers may file electronically via the Taxpayer Service Center (TSC): TSC Online</p> <p>The taxpayer is no longer required to mail any documentation to DRS but must retain required documentation for at least three years to be furnished to DRS only upon request.</p>
Who must file?	<p>Residents of Connecticut must file if they were a resident the entire year, they had Connecticut taxes withheld, made estimated tax payments, or met the following gross income test: \$15,000 if filing single; \$12,000 if filing MFS; \$19,000 if filing HoH; and \$24,000 if filing MFJ or a qualifying widower with a dependent child. Individuals who had a federal alternative minimum tax liability or who claimed the Connecticut earned income tax credit must also file.</p> <p>Military personnel and their spouses who claim Connecticut as a residence but are stationed elsewhere must file unless A) they did not maintain a permanent place of abode in CT for the entire 2018 taxable year, they maintained a place of abode outside of CT for the entire taxable year, AND they did not spend more than 30 days in the aggregate in CT during the tax year; or B) they were in a foreign country for at least 450 days during any period of 548 consecutive days, during this time they did not spend more than 90 days in CT and they did not maintain a permanent place of abode in CT at which the spouse and or minor children lived, and they were present for no more than a certain ratio of days in CT (see page 10 of for calculation).</p> <p>Starting in 2009, use tax (generally 6.35%) is due when taxable purchases are made but Connecticut sales tax is not paid. Any individual or business purchasing taxable goods or services for use in Connecticut without paying Connecticut sales tax must pay use tax. The Use Tax is still in effect in CT for 2018. The Use Tax must be paid by April 15, 2019 for purchases made during the 2018 calendar year. For specific information regarding USE Tax, see page 5 of the CT-1040 Instruction Book at: CT-1040 Booklet</p>
What forms to file?	Full Year residents: CT 1040. Part-Year or Nonresidents: CT 1040NR/PY.
Requirements for Residency	Follows general residency test.
Exemptions and Credits	Exemptions and credits are based on a sliding scale and filing status. See Form CT-1040 beginning on page 23 of the 1040 booklet.

Military Pay	<p>Follows federal rules except for those individuals that satisfy the special non-residency test. In that case they are treated as non-residents and their military pay is not taxable.</p> <p>There is a modification on CT-1040 NR/PY on schedule 1, Line 51 "Other", to subtract military pay received by nonresident military from federal adjusted gross income and military pay received during the non-residency portion of the year for part-year residents. See Booklet 1040 NR/PY</p> <p>Combat Zone Extension: The income tax return of any individual in the U.S. Armed Forces serving in a combat zone or injured and hospitalized while serving in a combat zone is due 180 days after returning. There will be no penalty or interest charged. For any individual who dies while on active duty in a combat zone or as a result of injuries received in a combat zone, no income tax or return is due for the year of death or for any prior taxable year ending on or after the first day serving in a combat zone. If any tax was previously paid for those years, the tax will be refunded to the legal representative of the estate or to the surviving spouse upon the filing of a return on behalf of the decedent. In filing the return on behalf of the decedent, the legal representative or the surviving spouse should enter zero tax due and attach a statement to the return along with a copy of the death certificate. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces serving a combat zone as designated by an Executive Order or a qualified hazardous duty area as designated by the federal government are eligible for the 180-day extension allowed to individuals serving in a combat zone. Spouses of military personnel and civilians supporting the military in these regions that are away from their permanent duty stations, but are not within the designated combat zone, are also eligible for the extension. Individuals requesting an extension under combat zone provisions should print both the name of the combat zone and the operation they served with at the top of their Connecticut tax return. This is the same combat zone or operation name provided on their federal income tax return. See, IP 2018(15) Connecticut Income Tax information for Armed Forces Personnel and Veterans.</p> <p>If a member is not in a combat zone, but is serving outside the US and Puerto Rico, CT gives the filer a six-month extension. However the amount of tax owed is due on or before the original due date of the return. See IP 2018(15), linked above.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. If member is a non-resident, military pay not included in spouse's income for tax purposes.</p> <p>Military Spouses Residency Relief Act: The Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA) provides that, effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, where a service member's spouse (spouse) is in Connecticut solely to be with the service member serving in compliance with military orders, income from services performed by the spouse in Connecticut shall not be deemed to be income derived from or connected with Connecticut sources unless the spouse's state of residence is Connecticut. If a spouse had income for services performed in Connecticut and had Connecticut income tax withheld from wages or made estimated payments for taxable year 2018 then he or she may file a 2018 Connecticut income tax return and request a refund. If a military spouse did not claim that refund for 2018 tax year, the military spouse should contact the Connecticut Department of Revenue as soon as possible to see if they can still claim a possible refund from their 2018 income per Connecticut's application of the MSSRA.</p>
Income Exclusions	Sliding scale for social security income. See AN 2012(4) for further information.
Income Deductions	No standard, dependent, or itemized deductions. No personal exemption.
Capital Gains/Losses	Follows federal rules.
Retirement Income	For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, one hundred percent (100%) of military retirement pay is exempt from Connecticut individual income tax.

Deadline/Extensions	<p>April 15, 2019. You may request an extension using CT-1040EXT if you owe CT income tax; however, you must pay 100% of the tax due on or before the deadline. If the extension request is filed without payment by April 15, 2019, the extension will be denied. You do NOT have to file CT-1040EXT if you filed a Federal extension request AND you do not owe CT income tax; or if you pay your owed CT income tax by credit card on or before April 15, 2019. See the CT-1040 Booklet for further information.</p> <p>For extensions based on military service overseas, see “Military Pay” above.</p>
Special Military Processing	<p>CT does not require filing a tax return if the resident: (1) did not maintain a home in CT, (2) maintained a home outside of CT, and (3) was not physically present in CT for more than 30 days in 2017. However, the resident should file if she had CT income tax withheld, or had income from CT sources (consult CT 1040 Booklet to determine if the amount of CT source income requires a tax return to be filed and to determine what form(s) must be filed).</p> <p>Military personnel and their spouses who claim Connecticut as a residence but are stationed elsewhere are subject to Connecticut income tax. If Servicemember enlisted in the service as a Connecticut resident and have not established a new domicile (permanent legal residence) elsewhere, Servicemember is required to file a resident income tax return unless Servicemember meets all of the conditions of a nonresident. If Servicemember’s permanent home (domicile) was outside Connecticut when Servicemember entered the military, Servicemember does not become a Connecticut resident because Servicemember is stationed and live in Connecticut. As a nonresident, Servicemember’s military pay is not subject to Connecticut income tax. However, income Servicemember receives from Connecticut sources while Servicemember is a nonresident may be subject to Connecticut income tax.</p> <p>See the instructions for a Connecticut nonresident contained in the instruction booklet for Form CT-1040NR/PY.</p>
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	If Servicemember and spouse are CT residents, your CT filing status must match your Federal Filing Status. See IP 2018(15) .
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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DELAWARE

Delaware Division of Revenue
820 N. French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information:

(302) 577-8200

Email:

Personaltax@state.de.us

Web site:

[Division of Revenue](#)

Forms:

[2018 Tax Forms](#)

E-file coordinator:

(302) 577-8170

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

P. O. Box 508
Wilmington DE 19899 – 508

No payment -refund due:

P. O. Box 8710
Wilmington DE 19899-8710

No payment-no refund due:

P. O. Box 8711
Wilmington DE 19899-8711

E-File Information	Residents and Nonresidents may file electronically. Tax sites must retain DE 8453 and all supporting documents for three years. Rejected returns should be mailed to: State of Delaware, Division of Revenue, P.O. Box 8765, Wilmington, DE 19899-8765. E-File website: Delaware Online Filing .
Who must file?	Full Year Residents must file if, based on their Age/Status, their individual adjusted Delaware gross income (AGI) exceeds the amounts listed in the chart on page 2 of the 2018 Booklet . Part year residents and Nonresidents must file if they have ANY Delaware income.
What forms to file?	Full Year Residents: 200-01 R. Part Year residents can use either 200-01 R or 200-02 NR. Nonresidents use 200-02 NR. Part-year residents may elect to file either a resident or a non-resident return. You should prepare both and file only the return that is more advantageous for you.
Requirements for Residency	Delaware follows general rules for residency, but adds that anyone who is physically present in Delaware for more than 183 days and maintains a place of abode in Delaware is a resident. Part Year residents may file as residents, if it is to their advantage. For members of the Armed Forces who remain a legal resident of Delaware, all your active duty military income, all your income earned outside of the military in Delaware, and all your income earned outside of the military in a state other than Delaware is income and subject to income taxation. If you are not a legal resident of Delaware, your military income and the income earned in states other than Delaware is not taxable, but any income earned in Delaware is subject to the state income tax.
Exemptions	Delaware uses a personal tax credit of \$110 per person rather than personal exemptions. An additional \$110 is allowed for persons over age 60.
Military Pay	Follows federal rules; see "Requirements for Residency" above.

Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. Where one spouse is a resident and the other a part year or nonresident, spouses should file separate tax returns, even if they filed a joint federal return.</p> <p>All income of a non-military spouse is taxed in the state of their legal residence. A military spouse claiming an exemption from Delaware's income Tax withholding requirements must complete an Annual Withholding Tax Exemption Certification Form, Form W-4 DE, with their employer. A military spouse claiming an exemption must meet the conditions set forth under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, as amended by the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act. Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act as applied in Delaware, a spouse of a Servicemember may be exempt from Delaware income tax on income from performed there if (1) the Servicemember is present in Delaware in compliance with military orders; (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the Servicemember; and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state.</p>
Income Exclusions	Social security benefits are excluded from income.
Income Deductions	May take itemized or standard deduction. Standard deductions for married filing jointly are \$6,500; for all others, \$3,250. May itemize on Delaware return, even if standard deduction was taken on Federal return. Additional standard deduction is available for those over 65 and/or blind.
Capital Gains/Losses	Follows federal rules.
Retirement Income	Taxpayers over age 60 may exclude up to \$12,500 of retirement or pension income. For those under 60, up to \$2,000 may be excluded.
Deadline/Extensions	<p>Due on or before April 30, 2019.</p> <p>Delaware does not have a state-specified filing extension for military overseas or military on deployment in support of contingency operations. All Delaware taxpayers can request an initial extension to file their taxes until October. The extension form is a Form 1027 and may be filed online. As with most states, the extension to file is NOT an extension to pay taxes. If you have a tax to pay, it must be paid by the filing deadlines. An additional extension of time to file beyond October can be requested if you are asking for a federal extension of time. You must file with your Form 1027 for additional time to file a copy of the federal extension. The federal extension will result in your Delaware return having the same due date as the federal return.</p>
Notes	<p>A resident individual is allowed a credit against his/her individual tax in the amount of fifty percent (50%) of the child and dependent care credit allowable for federal income tax purposes. Use the worksheet provided on page 7 of this Booklet to compute the amount of the deduction. The Child Care Credit should not be confused with the Child Tax Credit, which is not an allowable credit on the Delaware return. In the case of spouses who file a joint federal return, but who elect to file separate or combined separate returns for Delaware, the credit may only be applied against the tax imposed on the spouse with the lower taxable income.</p> <p>NOTE: You must attach to your Delaware return a copy of Federal Form 2441.</p>
Earned Income Credit	A Resident individual is allowed a nonrefundable credit against his or her individual tax in the amount of twenty percent (20%) of the federal earned income credit allowed. Complete DE Schedule II to determine the amount of the credit.
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	A SVCM may file MFJ-DE, MFS-DE, or MCS-DE returns even if filed MFJ-FED. However, if the SVCM filed MFS-FED then must file MFS-DE or MCS-DE. NOTE: Generally, separate returns will be advantageous if both spouses have a DE AGI in excess of \$9,400.
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Valid Civil Unions under Chapter 2 of Title 11 of the Delaware Code are subject to the same tax statutes and regulations that apply to married filers.

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District of Columbia

Office of Tax & Revenue
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
1101 4th Street, SW, Suite W270
Washington, DC 20024

Email: taxhelp@dc.gov
Website: [Office of Tax & Revenue](#)
By Phone (Agency Directory)
Phone: (202) 727- 4TAX (4829)
Fax: (202) 442-6890

Forms: [2018 Forms](#)

District filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:
Office of Tax and Revenue
PO Box 96169
Washington, DC 20090-6169

No payment or refund:
Office of Tax and Revenue
PO Box 96145
Washington, DC 20090-6145

E-File Information	<p>There are three ways in which taxpayers can file their federal and DC returns together electronically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through a tax practitioner who is an authorized e-file provider; or 2. Through a commercial online filing service, which allows taxpayers to transmit their DC and Federal returns electronically from their PC for a fee; or 3. Free electronic filing here, where taxpayers can file and pay their taxes online and check the status of their refund. <p>Tax centers must retain form DC-8453 for a period of three years.</p>
Who must file?	<p>You were a resident of the District of Columbia and you were required to file a federal tax return. Your permanent residence was in the District of Columbia for either part of or the full taxable year. You lived in the District of Columbia for 183 days or more during the taxable year, even if your permanent residence was outside the District of Columbia. If you are the spouse of an exempt military person or of any other exempt person such as a nonresident presidential appointee or an elected official, you are required to file if you meet the above stated requirements.</p>
What forms to file? Instructions	<p>File the D-40 or D-40EZ. District of Columbia (DC) Individual Income Tax Forms and Instructions D-40EZ Single and Joint Filers with No Dependents D-40 All other Individual Income Tax Filers Go to: 2018 Forms</p>
Requirements for Residency	<p>A DC taxpayer domiciled in DC during the tax year is a full-time DC resident unless he or she changes domicile during the tax year. In such case, he or she will be a part-year resident for the period not domiciled in DC. A DC taxpayer present in DC for 183 days or more and not domiciled in DC during the tax year is a part-time resident for the period present in DC.</p>
Exemptions	<p>Beginning with tax year 2018, the District personal exemption conforms to the federal personal exemption and the amount of both the federal and District personal exemption is zero. (The District personal exemption for fiduciaries is zero for estates and \$100 for trusts.)</p>

Military Pay	<p>If you have determined that you are required to file a District of Columbia tax return and you are in one of the U.S. military services, one of the following may apply:</p> <p>(1) If a service member's legal residence for taxes is not in DC but the service member and spouse reside in DC due to military orders, the military compensation and the non-military spouse's compensation should be deducted on Schedule I, Line 14. If this applies to you, a copy of the Department of Defense form providing the service member's legal residence for taxes and a copy of the non-military spouse's legal residence for taxes driver's license should be kept with your tax records in case it is subsequently needed.</p> <p>(2) If a service member's legal residence for taxes is not in DC but the service member resides in DC due to military orders and subsequently marries a DC resident, the service member's military compensation should be deducted on Schedule I, Line 14. The non-military spouse's income is not exempt in this case since the non-military spouse is a DC resident and has not moved to DC to be with a transferred service member. If this applies to you, a copy of the Department of Defense form providing the service member's legal residence for taxes should be kept with your tax records in case it is subsequently needed.</p> <p>(3) If a service member's legal residence for taxes is in DC and the Service member and spouse reside in DC in compliance with the Service member's military orders, they will file Form D-40 and will report all their income in DC, as either married filing jointly or married filing separately.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>The District of Columbia does not treat marital property as community property. On November 11, 2009, President Obama signed the "Military Spouses Residency Relief Act" to prevent multiple state taxation on the income and property of military personnel serving within various tax jurisdictions by reason of military service. Any compensation earned by the spouse of a service member, while accompanying the service member to a duty station outside of the spouse's legal tax residence, pursuant to the service member's military orders, is not be subject to income tax in the jurisdiction outside of their legal tax residence. See "Military Pay" above.</p>
Income Exclusions / Retirement	None.
Income Deductions	<p>Beginning in 2018, the District follows federal law for purposes of the District standard deduction. It is both a basic standard deduction and, for those over 65 and/or blind, an additional standard deduction. For 2018, the basic standard deductions are \$12,000 for single filers and MFS on separate returns; \$18,000 for head of household filers; and \$24,000 for married/registered domestic partners filing jointly and a qualifying widow(er) with dependent children. There is a worksheet for dependent filers. The additional standard deduction is \$1,300. You are not entitled to the standard deduction if you itemize on your federal return.</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	<p>Maximum allowable capital loss is \$3,000 (\$1,500 if filing separately). Capital gains are taxed as ordinary income however upon disposing of an asset not fully depreciated compute the capital gain/loss reported on your federal return for the year of disposition excluding any bonus depreciation.</p>

Deadline/Extensions	<p>April 15, 2019</p> <p>The District of Columbia does not have a specific extension for military overseas or military on deployment in support of contingency operations. All taxpayers for the District of Columbia can request an extension of time to file their taxes. Those rules are:</p> <p>An extension of time to file of six months may be granted if a valid extension of time to file is requested. In order to be valid, a FR-127 Extension of Time to File form must be filed by April 15, 2019 and must be submitted using the following appropriate form:</p> <p>If you expect to have a balance due when you file the Form FR-127, you must pay the estimated balance due.</p> <p>If you do not expect to have a balance due when you file your D-40, you would not be required to file a Form FR-127, if you have:</p> <p>A. Reasonably estimated your D-40 tax liability and paid the estimated amount of DC income taxes through withholding or estimated tax payments; and</p> <p>B. Filed a request to extend the time to file your federal individual income tax return with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The timely filed federal extension to file form will satisfy the requirement for filing a Form FR-127 with DC.</p> <p>If you do not expect to have a balance due and you have not filed an extension of time to file for your federal individual income tax return and wish to request an extension for your DC income tax return, you should submit a Form FR-127. Penalty and interest charges are imposed on any tax found owing and not paid on time with the extension request.</p>
Notes	<p>DC Low Income Credit and DC Earned Income Credit:</p> <p>There are two credits offered to DC taxpayers: (1) DC Low Income Credit (LIC) and (2) DC Earned Income Credit (EITC). The LIC is a non-refundable credit, which means it can reduce the DC tax you owe, but it will not directly result in a tax refund. The EITC is a refundable credit. If the IRS is calculating your federal EITC, wait until they notify you of that amount before you determine your DC EITC. If you take the federal income earned credit, it may be better for you to take the DC Earned Income Credit instead of the DC Low Income Credit. You cannot take both DC credits.</p> <p>DC Low Income Credit (LIC) - To qualify for this credit:</p> <p>You cannot have computed your federal AGI using the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) calculation;</p> <p>The amount of DC taxable income on Line 20 of your D-40 or Line 5 of the D-40EZ is more than zero; and</p> <p>Your DC AGI (D-40, Line 14 and D-40EZ, Line 3) is greater than the sum of DC personal exemptions and DC standard deduction and is less than or equal to the sum of your federal personal exemptions and your federal standard deduction.</p> <p>DC Earned Income Credit –</p> <p>If your filing status is "Married or registered domestic partner filing separately" or "Dependent claimed by someone else", you cannot claim the DC EITC.</p> <p>Taxpayers who claim the federal EITC may also claim a DC EITC of 40% of the federal credit. Taxpayers who claim the DC LIC credit may not claim the EITC. You may take only one of these DC credits. Complete the calculation on the back of the D-40EZ or</p>

	<p>Calculation L on page 27 of the D-40. If you are not entitled to claim a federal EITC, you cannot claim a DC EITC other than the exception below.</p> <p><i>DC Law also allows the same 40% of federal EITC to those who are not allowed to claim the EITC at the federal level but who meet other DC requirements, such as a non-custodial parent who is a District resident between the ages of 18 and 30, and paying child support under a court order for a minor child. The taxpayer must have paid the child support of at least the amount due for the year through a government sponsored support collection unit and the order must have been in effect for a least one-half of the year. You must file a D-40 form to use this exception. Complete Schedule N, DC Non-Custodial Parent EITC Claim, and attach to the D-40. Also enter the amount to be claimed on the Schedule U, Part 1B, Line 1.</i></p> <p>Please enter the number of qualified EITC dependents on Line 13a of the D-40EZ, or Line 27a of the D-40.</p> <p>Property Tax Credit: Renters and homeowners who have a total household gross income of \$51,000 or less (\$62,200 if you are age 70 or older) may be eligible to claim the property tax credit. If you are filing a Form D-40 and claiming this credit, you must file Schedule H with it. If you're not required to file a Form D-40, you may file Schedule H by itself.</p>
Special Military Processing	None
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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FLORIDA – No State Income Tax

Florida Department of Revenue
5050 West Tennessee Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0100

Email Address: DORGTA@floridarevenue.com

Website: [Florida Department of Revenue](http://www.floridarevenue.com)

Taxpayer Services: 850-488-6800

By Mail: Taxpayer Services

Florida Department of Revenue

Mail Stop 3-2000

5050 West Tennessee Street

Tallahassee, FL 32399-0112

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GEORGIA

Georgia Department of Revenue
1800 Century Blvd. NE
Atlanta, GA 30345

☛ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: 1-877-423-6711

Forms: 1-877-423-6711 ; [2018 Forms](#)

Web site: [Department of Revenue](#)

Refund: 1-877-423-6711; [Refund Status](#)

E-file help desk: 1-877-423-6711; Taxpayer.advocate@dor.ga.gov

Georgia Filing Addresses:

Without Payment:

Processing Center
Georgia Department of Revenue
PO Box 740380
Atlanta, GA 30374-0380

With Payment:

Processing Center
Georgia Department of Revenue
PO Box 740399
Atlanta, GA 30374-0399

E-File Information	Georgia accepts electronic filing of Forms 500 and 500EZ from all taxpayers regardless of their filing or residency status, including refund and balance due returns. Georgia Individual Income tax returns may be submitted using approved electronic filing software. Tax site must retain GA 8453 and all supporting documents on file for three years.
Who must file?	For full year residents, who are under the age of 65 and not blind, if GA income is over \$13,400 for Married Filing Jointly, \$6,700 for Married Filing Separately. See the list on page 9 of Form 500 and 500EZ Instructions for all others. Part year and nonresidents must file GA return if they were required to file a Federal return.
What forms to file?	All filers use Form 500 or 500EZ
Requirements for Residency	Follows general residency rules.
Exemptions	\$2,700 for single, head of household, and qualifying widow(er); \$3,700 for married filing joint or separate; and \$3,000 for dependents.
Military Pay	<p>Residents. Military personnel who are legal residents of Georgia are subject to Georgia income tax on all income regardless of the source or where earned, unless specifically exempt by Georgia law. Military personnel who serve outside of the continental U.S. may file their Georgia income tax return within six months after they come back to the continental U.S. No penalties or interest will accrue during this period.</p> <p>Members of the National Guard or Air National Guard who are on active duty for a period of more than 90 consecutive days are allowed a tax credit against their individual income tax. The credit cannot exceed the amount expended for qualified life insurance premiums or the taxpayer's income tax liability and should be claimed on Form IND-CR.</p> <p>Nonresidents. Military personnel whose home of record is not Georgia and who are not otherwise residents of Georgia are only required to file a Georgia income tax return if they have earned income from Georgia sources other than military pay. If required, nonresident military personnel should file Georgia Form 500 and use Schedule 3 to calculate Georgia taxable income. (See pages 17-18 for instructions on completing Schedule 3.)</p> <p>Combat Zone Pay. Effective tax year 2003, military income earned by a member of the National Guard or any reserve component of the armed services while stationed in a combat zone or stationed in defense of the borders of the United States pursuant to military orders is not subject to Georgia income tax. The</p>

	exclusion from income is only with respect to military income earned during the period covered by such military orders. A copy of the Federal return must be enclosed with the Georgia return to claim this exclusion. The exclusion is limited to the amount included in Federal Adjusted Gross Income.
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. Must use same filing status as federal return. Exception if one spouse is a Georgia resident and one is a non-resident/part-year resident, enter 3 in the residency code box on Form 500, page 1, line 4 and use schedule 3.</p> <p>Under the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a Service member may be exempt from Georgia income tax on income from services performed in Georgia if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The service member is present in Georgia in compliance with military orders; 2. The spouse is in Georgia solely to be with the service member; 3. The spouse maintains domicile in another state; and 4. The domicile of the spouse is the same as the domicile of the service member. <p>Military spouses should be prepared to support their “exempt” withholding status to the Georgia Department of Revenue by providing the following documentation when requested: A. A copy of the Service member’s current military orders assigning such Service member to a post of duty in Georgia; and B. DD 2058 declaration of Service member’s “permanent state of residency”.</p>
Income Exclusions	<p>The following are excluded from income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Security and retirement paid by the Railroad Retirement Board. • Interest and dividends on U.S. Government bonds and other U.S. obligations. <p>See IT 511 for additional exclusions.</p>
Income Deductions	Must follow federal election. Standard Deduction is \$6,000 for married filing jointly, \$3,000 for married filing separately, and \$4,600 for all others. An additional deduction of \$1,300 applies if the filer is over the age of 65 and/or blind.
Capital Gains/Losses	Follows federal rules.
Retirement Income	Taxpayers 62-64 years of age may exclude up to \$35,000.00 of retirement income. Taxpayers over age 65 may exclude \$65,000.00.
Deadline/Extensions	<p>Calendar year taxpayers are required to file by April 15, 2019. Military personnel who serve OCONUS may file their GA income tax return within 6 months after returning to the US. No penalties or interest will accrue during this period.</p> <p>Will accept any federal extension granted for state filings. If not filing for a Federal extension, use Georgia Form IT 303 to request an extension.</p>
Special Military Processing	None
New Developments	Allow 90 days to process a return and receive a refund. First time filers or those who have not filed in 5 years will receive a paper check.
Same-sex marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. See guidance at Same-sex marriage guidance .

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HAWAII

Hawaii Department of Taxation
P.O. Box 259
Honolulu, HI 96809-0259

 **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (808) 587-4242, (800) 222-3229

Web site: [Department of Taxation](http://www.dtax.hawaii.gov)

Forms: [Forms](#)

Electronic Filing: [E-file](#)

Status of Refund: [Refund Status](#)

E-File Information	N-11 and N-15 available. Additional tax forms are now supported including Estate and Transfer Tax forms. See HI Eservices Information
Who must file?	Every individual doing business in Hawaii during the taxable year, whether or not any taxable income is derived from that business, <u>and</u> any individual receiving gross income over the following amounts: \$3,344 for married filing separate; \$3,344 for single filers; \$4,356 for head of household; \$5,544 for qualifying widow(er) with a dependent child; and \$6,688 for married filing jointly is subject to taxation under Hawaii income tax law. (Note - there are different amounts for individuals age 65 and older.) For non-residents the filing threshold is multiplied by the ratio of HI AGI to the total AGI from all sources. There is no separate e-Form.
What forms to file?	Residents file N-11 . Part-Year and Nonresidents file N-15 . Forms and supporting documentation should be retained for 6 years to support an audit. There exists a 6 year statute of limitation for substantial tax violations.
Requirements for Residency	Follows general residency rules with the addition that physical presence in Hawaii for more than 200 days during a tax year creates a rebuttable presumption that the person is a Hawaii resident. Does not apply to military.
Exemptions	Personal exemption is \$1,144 per person. For nonresidents the personal exemption is multiplied by the ratio of Hawaii AGI to total AGI from all sources. Hawaii did not adopt the federal provision that suspends the deduction for personal exemptions for tax years 2018 through 2025.
Military Reserve or Hawaii National Guard Pay	Can exclude up to \$6,564 of Reserve or Hawaii National Guard pay on Form N-11, line 15; and Form N-15, line 33.
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. For married couples, where one spouse is a resident and the other a nonresident, resident spouse may file separately, or both may file jointly on an N-11; however the non-resident spouse will then be taxed on all income from all sources.</p> <p>Under the Hawaii Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, income received by the service member's civilian spouse for services performed by the service member's spouse in Hawaii is not considered Hawaii-sourced income and therefore, not subject to Hawaii income tax if all of the following conditions are met: (1) The service member (as defined in 10 U.S.C. §101(a)(5)) is present in Hawaii solely in compliance with military or naval orders; (2) The spouse is in Hawaii solely to be with the service member; and (3) The spouse and service member are domiciled in the same state and that state is not Hawaii. (Note: The exemption only applies to the service member's spouse. Any non-military source income earned in Hawaii by the service member is subject to Hawaii income tax.)</p>
Income Exclusions	May exclude social security income and certain retirement income (see Retirement Income below) and interest on federal obligations, including U.S. Savings Bonds.
Income Deductions	May itemize or take standard deductions, which are as follows: Single or Married filing separately, \$2,200; Married filing jointly, or Qualifying widow(er), \$4,400;

	Head of Household, \$3,212. For nonresidents the standard deduction is multiplied by the ratio of Hawaii AGI to total AGI from all sources.
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income, though high income people (taxable income over \$48,000 / \$24,000 for Single and Married Filing Separately / \$36,000 for Head of Household) may be able to use a more favorable rate-- see Capital Gains Worksheet in instruction booklets.
Retirement Income	May exclude certain retirement pay from income, such as government, military, and employer-funded pensions.
Deadline/Extensions	Form N-11, Individual Income Tax Return (Resident Filing Federal Return), is due on or before April 22, 2019. If unable to file by the deadline, the filer is granted an automatic 6-month extension to file through October 20, 2019 (no form needed). The extension of time is not an extension of time to pay tax.
Same-sex marriage and civil unions	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Unlike the federal government, Hawaii does recognize Civil Unions and registered domestic partnerships. See page 4 of N-11 Booklet

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IDAHO

Taxpayer Services
Idaho State Tax Commission
P.O. Box 36
Boise, ID 83722-0410

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (208) 334-7660, (800) 972-7660

Web site: [Idaho State Tax Commission](http://tax.idaho.gov)

Forms: [Forms and Instruction Booklet](#)

Refund Status: (208) 364-7389 (Boise area), or (888) 228-5770 (toll free)

Online Refund Status: [Refund Status](#)

E-File Help Desk: (208) 334-7660, (800) 972-7660; or email: efilehelp@tax.idaho.gov

Idaho filing addresses:

Return (with or without payment)
Idaho State Tax Commission
PO Box 56
Boise, ID 83756-0056

With payment if mailed separately from return
Idaho State Tax Commission
PO Box 83784
Boise, ID 83707-3784

E-File Information	<p>If you choose to e-file, you must use the same provider to file both your federal and state returns. May file full year, part year, or nonresident forms. Idaho does not require a Form 8453.</p> <p>Will accept e-filed returns claiming a credit for taxes paid to another state or married filing separately.</p> <p>Form ID-8453 all forms filed electronically, and supporting documents should be retained for 3 years.</p>
Who must file?	<p>Every Idaho resident who must file a federal income tax return must file in Idaho.</p> <p>Every part-year resident with a total of more than \$2,500 gross income from sources while a resident and Idaho sources while a nonresident.</p> <p>Every nonresident with more than \$2,500 gross income from Idaho sources.</p> <p>See page 3 of Instruction Booklet for filing requirements by income amount.</p>
What forms to file?	<p>Full year residents and resident military stationed outside Idaho use Form 40. Part-year and Nonresidents with income subject to ID income taxation, and non-resident military stationed in Idaho use Form 43.</p>
Requirements for Residency	<p>You are an Idaho resident, even though you live outside Idaho, if the following are true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You think of Idaho as your permanent home. - Idaho is the center of your financial, social, and family life. - Idaho is the place you intend to return to when you are away. <p>You are also an Idaho resident if the following are true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You maintained a home in Idaho the entire year. - You spent more than 270 days in Idaho during the tax year. <p>You are a nonresident if your permanent home is outside of Idaho all year.</p>

	<p>You are a part-year resident if you moved into or out of Idaho</p> <p>You are still a resident if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You temporarily moved outside of Idaho, or - You moved back to Idaho after a temporary absence. <p>The domicile of a qualified service member is presumed to be that member's military home of record until such time as the service members established a new domicile.</p> <p>Idaho resident on active duty stationed in Idaho If Idaho was your military home of record and you were on active duty stationed in Idaho, all of your military wages and all nonmilitary income, regardless of the source, are subject to Idaho tax. File Form 40.</p> <p>Idaho resident on active duty stationed outside of Idaho</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •If you joined the armed forces while a resident of Idaho and Idaho is your military home of record; and •You were on active duty for 120 or more consecutive days; and •You were stationed outside of Idaho for all or part of the year, you must report all of your income to Idaho. However, only military wages you receive while stationed in Idaho and all nonmilitary income, regardless of the source, is subject to Idaho tax. <p>File Form 40 if you are single, or if you are married and your spouse is also a resident of Idaho. File Form 43 if you are married and your spouse is a nonresident, part-year resident, or military nonresident of Idaho. Check the "Idaho Resident on Active Military Duty" residency status box for yourself. Check the applicable residency status box for your spouse.</p>
Military Pay	<p>The residency of a qualified service member is presumed to be that member's military home of record. If Idaho was your military home of record and you were on active duty stationed in Idaho, all of your military wages and all nonmilitary income, regardless of the source, are subject to Idaho tax. An Idaho resident on active duty stationed outside of Idaho for 120 or more consecutive days can subtract this income, use Form 40 and Form 39R.</p> <p>Combat Zone Exemption: If you're an enlisted member or warrant officer, you don't owe tax on military pay received for any month in which you served in a combat zone. If you're a commissioned officer, the monthly exclusion is capped at the highest enlisted pay, plus any hostile fire or imminent danger pay received. The excluded pay should not be included in the wages reported on your Form W-2.</p> <p>Under the Service members Civil Relief Act, a service member will neither lose nor acquire a residence or domicile with regard to his income tax as a result of being absent or present in a state due to his military orders. A qualified service member is not a resident of or domiciled in Idaho solely as a result of being stationed in Idaho.</p> <p>Nonresident on active duty stationed in Idaho. If your military home of record isn't Idaho and you were on active duty stationed in Idaho for all or part of the year, Idaho doesn't tax your military income. Nonmilitary income from Idaho sources is subject to Idaho tax. File Form 43 if your gross income from Idaho sources exceeds \$2,500.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Idaho is a community property state. Must file same status as federal return. Non-military spouses who are Idaho residents must include half of military spouse's wages. The earned income of qualifying spouses of Idaho service members is no longer subject to Idaho income tax due to the federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (SR 475, HR 1182) passed in November of 2009. As a service member's spouse, you may qualify for this income tax exemption if: (1) You are married to a service member who is serving in Idaho and has registered in the military with another state as a home of record; and (2) You have located to Idaho with the service member and you have the same domicile (permanent residence) as the service member's home of record.</p>
Income Exclusions	<p>Social Security and railroad benefits; Idaho lottery winnings less than \$600.</p>

Income Deductions	May claim ID standard deduction even if itemized on Federal return, except a married taxpayer filing separately must itemize if spouse itemizes. Standard deductions are \$12,000 for single or married filing separately; \$18,000 head of household; \$24,000 married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er).
Capital Gains/Losses	Capital gains are taxed as ordinary income. If you had a capital gain net income from the sale of <u>qualified</u> Idaho property, you may be able to deduct 60% of the capital gain net income report on federal Schedule D. To verify what property qualifies, see page 23 of the Idaho individual income tax booklet. Use Form CG to compute your Idaho capital gain deduction. Gains from the sale of stocks and other intangible property do NOT qualify for this deduction.
Retirement Income	If over age 65, or if you are disabled and age 62 or older, you may be able to deduct some of the retirement benefits and annuities you receive. Only the following are qualified retirement benefits: civil service employee retirement annuities, retired U.S. Military members, retirement benefits paid to some police officers of an Idaho City, and retirement benefits paid from the firemen's retirement fund of the State of Idaho to a retired fireman over the age 65, or over age 62 and disabled, may deduct up to \$50,184 if married filing jointly, or \$33,456 if single, from retirement income, on Form 39R. No deduction if married filing separately. See instructions for Form 39R for more information.
Deadline/Extensions	Due on or before April 15, 2019. Filers get an automatic 6-month extension to file their return so long as the filer has paid at least 100% of what was paid for state income taxes the year before or 80% of the current year's tax liability.
Notes	Taxpayers who have income subject to taxation by Idaho and another state may be entitled to a credit for income tax paid to the other state. See page 8 of ID Individual Income Tax Forms and Instructions for Form 40, Form 39R, Form 43, and Form 39NR. Use Form 39R to calculate the credit. If the credit applies to more than one state, use a separate Form 39R for each state and include a copy of the other state/s return. Nonresidents cannot claim this credit. New for tax year 2018: Idaho conforms to the federal IRC as of January 1, 2018. The adoption expenses deduction has increased from \$3,000 to \$10,000. Idaho now has a nonrefundable child tax credit of \$205 per qualifying child.
Special Military Processing	Idaho only taxes Idaho-source income. Idaho does not consider military pay earned outside of Idaho to be Idaho-source income. File Form 43 if you are married and your spouse is a nonresident, and file Form 40 if you are single or if you are married and your spouse is also a resident of Idaho. Check the Idaho Resident on Active Military Duty residency status box. Active duty military wages for service outside of Idaho aren't subject to Idaho tax. The service member will be considered a non-resident for tax purposes if serving in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard on active military duty that is continuous and uninterrupted for 120 days. The continuous 120 days don't have to be in the same tax year. Combat Zone Extension. Military members are allowed at least 180 days from the last day in a combat zone to file return. No interest or penalty owed for tax on military pay while in combat zone. Or alternatively a spouse can sign on behalf of the spouse in the combat zone and file jointly.
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	A service member's ID income tax filing status must be the same status as that used on her federal income tax return, e.g. if MFS-FED then MFS-ID.
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. The filing status used on an ID return must be the same as that used on the federal form.

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ILLINOIS

Illinois Department of Revenue
Willard Ice Building
101 W. Jefferson Street
Springfield, IL 62702

✚ A Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: 800-732-8866 or 217-782-3336

Web site: [Illinois Department of Revenue](#)

Forms: [Forms](#)

E-File Help Desk: 1-866-440-8680

Where's my Refund? [Electronic Inquiry](#)

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

Illinois Department of Revenue
Springfield, IL 62726-0001

No payment enclosed:

Illinois Department of Revenue
Springfield, IL 62719-0001

E-File Information	<p>Individuals may e-file IL returns electronically for free beginning 28 January 2019 at: E-File</p> <p>The majority of returns, over 80%, are already filed electronically. Electronically filed returns are processed more quickly, resulting in fewer errors and faster refunds to taxpayers. For questions contact Illinois Department of Revenue E-file Section at (866) 440-8680. Regulations on electronic returns, Title 86: Part 760 and Section 760.100.</p> <p>Opt-out Information: If your client refuses to allow you to electronically file their return, you can remain in compliance with the mandate by having your client complete and sign Form IL-8948, Electronic Filing Opt-Out Declaration. Retain all Forms IL- 8948 you receive from your clients in your files for three years. The Department may request copies at any time.</p>
Who must file?	<p>Full year residents must file if they were required to file a federal return or if their IL income was greater than their exemption allowance. The exemption allowance is determined by the number of allowable exemptions multiplied by \$2,225.00. If a taxpayer's income taxable by IL exceeds this amount, then an IL return must be filed. Part year and nonresidents must file if they earned any IL source income.</p> <p>Note: an IL resident married to a nonresident of the state may file a separate IL return. Filing a joint return would subject all of the couple's income to IL taxation.</p>
What forms to file?	<p>All taxpayers file IL Form 1040; nonresidents file Schedule NR and IL Form 1040.</p>
Requirements for Residency	<p>You are an Illinois resident if you reside in Illinois or have a legal domicile in Illinois but are absent for a temporary purpose during the tax year. Temporary absences include performing active duty in the armed forces while being stationed outside the state, even for considerable periods of time. If you are a member of the armed forces, you are not a resident of Illinois if you are present in Illinois only because of your military assignment. If you are a spouse of a service member, you are not a resident</p>

	<p>of Illinois if you are a resident of the same state as your spouse and you are present in Illinois only to accompany your spouse on his or her military assignment. In either case, you have the option of remaining a nonresident of Illinois, regardless of how long you are present in the state, but you may choose to establish residency in Illinois.</p> <p>If you are a resident of another state and come to Illinois only because of a military assignment, you will remain a nonresident of Illinois regardless of how long you are in Illinois unless you elect to become an Illinois resident. <i>If you were domiciled in Illinois at the time you joined the armed forces or elected to change your residence to Illinois after being stationed here, you will remain an Illinois resident as long as you remain in the armed forces, unless you elect to become a resident of another state where you are stationed.</i> For more details on IL residency as it pertains to military personnel and spouses, please see IL Publication 102, <i>Illinois Filing Requirements for Military Personnel</i>, at: Publication 102.</p>
Exemptions	Personal exemption is \$2,225 per person. For 2019 tax estimates, please note that the personal exemption amount increases to \$2,275 for 2019.
Military Pay	<p>If you are an Illinois resident or part-year resident, you are required to file an Illinois return if you are required to file a federal return, or your Illinois base income is greater than your Illinois exemption allowance. If you are an IL resident, you must file 2018 Form IL-1040, Individual Income Tax Return. Your military pay will generally be included in your federal adjusted gross income (AGI) on Form IL-1040, Line 1. If you are a part-year resident, you must file Form IL-1040 and Schedule NR. Your military pay will generally be included in the Illinois portion of your AGI on Schedule NR. On Schedule NR, Step 3, Column B, you must include all income earned while a resident regardless of whether such income is earned from Illinois sources, and all income earned from Illinois sources while a nonresident.</p> <p>When filing, you may subtract tax-exempt military pay that is in your AGI, including pay for duty in the armed forces, including basic training, pay for duty as a cadet at the U.S. Military, Air Force, and Coast Guard academies, as a midshipman at the U.S. Naval Academy, or in ROTC, and pay for duty for serving in the U.S. Armed Forces Reserves or a National Guard unit, including a National Guard unit of another state.</p> <p>You may not subtract military income (such as combat pay) that you excluded from your AGI on Form IL-1040, Line 1; pay you received under the Voluntary Separation Incentive; pay you received from the military as a civilian; payments you made under the Ready Reserve Mobilization Income Insurance Program; or pay for duty as an officer in the Public Health Service.</p> <p>If you are a nonresident, you are not required to report military pay to Illinois. However, you must file an Illinois return if you have earned enough taxable income from Illinois sources to have a tax liability (<i>i.e.</i>, your Illinois base income from Schedule NR, Nonresident and Part-Year Resident Computation of Illinois Tax, is greater than your Illinois exemption allowance from Schedule NR).</p> <p>For more information, see IL Publication 102. Use Schedule M, Other Additions and Subtractions For Individuals to subtract military pay earned that is included in adjusted gross income.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	Not a community property state. If one spouse is a resident and the other a nonresident, the resident spouse may elect to file a separate IL income tax return. Follows Military Spouses Residency Relief Act – See 2009 Schedule MR to determine residency status. Spouses' wages exempt from Illinois Income tax if residing in Illinois with military member/spouse who is stationed in Illinois and both are residents of another state.
Income Exclusions	Government retirement plans, including military retired pay; Government disability plans; Social Security income; distributions from IRAs; and qualified employee benefit plans. For additional information see Publication 120 .
Income Deductions	No standard deductions or itemized deductions are allowed.

Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income. IL generally follows federal rules otherwise.
Retirement Income	Retirement may be excluded on Form 1040, line 5. Includes military retired pay. See Publication 120, Retirement Income, Publication 120 .
Deadline/Extensions	April 15, 2019. IL has an automatic extension length of 6 months. If the filer receives a federal extension of more than 6 months, the filer is automatically allowed that extension for Illinois. These extensions do not provide an extension of time to pay any tax owed.
Notes	IL residents may be entitled to claim a credit for property tax and K-12 education expenses paid. See instructions for Schedule ICR for credit eligibility. For more information on property tax credit refer to Pub. 108, Illinois Property Tax Credit at Publication 108 .
Special Military Processing	When completing Schedule M you may subtract tax-exempt military pay that is included as income on the Form IL-1040 or Schedule NR .
What's New	See the January 2019 Bulletin for details.
Same Sex Marriage and Civil Union	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Taxpayers in a Civil Union must file using the same status as on their Federal return.

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INDIANA

Indiana Department of Revenue
100 North Senate Ave
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2253

↪ **Member of Federal/State E-file Program**

General Information: (317) 232-2240

Web site: [Indiana Department of Revenue](http://www.in.gov/revenue)

Forms: [2018 Forms](#) or (317) 615-2581

E-File Help Desk: (317) 615-2537 (This number for tax officers only - not for taxpayers)

Refund Status: (317) 233-4018 or at [Refund Status](#)

E-File Information	<p>You can file your IT-40, IT-40EZ, IT-40PNR, or IT-40RNR directly through the Internet via INFREEFILE.</p> <p>Retain Form IT-8879 and required documents for a period of three years.</p>
Who must file?	<p>Full year residents who received Indiana income in excess of their exemption amounts must file a return. Indiana allows a \$1,000 exemption for the filer and a \$1,000 exemption for the spouse, and \$1,000 for each eligible dependent. If Indiana income exceeds total exemptions, an Indiana income tax return must be filed. Part year and nonresidents who received ANY Indiana-source income must file an Indiana return.</p>
What forms to file?	<p>Full year residents file Form IT-40. Part year and nonresidents file Form IT-40PNR. IT-40RNR is for residents of KY, MI, OH, PA and WI who work in IN. Must complete Schedule CT-40 if county of residence imposes tax.</p>
Requirements for Residency	<p>A taxpayer is a full-time resident if legal residency in IN is maintained from Jan. 1 through Dec 31 of the tax year. The taxpayer need not be physically present in the state during the entire year to be a full-time resident. Military personnel assigned outside the state remain full-time residents unless they take steps to establish residency in another state. Retirees who spend winter months in another state remain full-time residents if they maintained legal residency in IN and intend to return to the state during part of the tax year; or they maintain their driver's license; or they remain registered to vote in IN; or they have a homestead deduction in IN. Military personnel who changed residency from IN to another state during the tax year are part-time residence and must file Form IT-40PNR and attach a copy of Form DD2058, <i>State of Legal Residence Certificate</i>.</p>
Exemptions	<p>Note: Indiana still allows regular and dependent exemptions. Previously, the filer would just enter the number claimed on the federal tax return. New instructions are on page 24 of the IT-40 Booklet. Allowed \$1,000 for each exemption claimed on the federal return, plus \$1,500 for each dependent child. For purposes of this exemption, a "dependent child" is a son, stepson, daughter, stepdaughter, or foster child under the age of 19 or be a full time student under 24. An additional \$1,000 exemption applies if the taxpayer and/or spouse are 65 or older. Another \$1,000 exemption applies if the taxpayer and/or spouse are legally blind. For taxpayers 65 or older who earn less than \$40,000 per year an additional \$500 of income is exempt. See Schedules 3 and 4 on the 2018 Forms page.</p>
Military Pay	<p>May deduct up to \$5,000 of military pay; however, the deduction is not to exceed the amount of military pay received. Dual military couples filing jointly may deduct up to \$10,000. For more information are new 2018 reporting requirements see Pages 17 and 21 of the IT-40 Booklet.</p> <p>Military income earned while in a combat zone is not taxable and is therefore NOT eligible for the military pay deduction.</p> <p>Special Deduction for National Guard and Reserve Pay income: There is a deduction available for certain members of the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Marine Corps or the Merchant Marine, or a member of the Indiana Army National Guard or the Indiana Air National Guard for their full amount of income earned (excluding income earned while in a combat zone). A deduction is</p>

	<p>available for the military wages paid for the period of the member's full-time service on involuntary orders in a Reserve component of the armed forces or the period when Indiana National Guard unit was federalized. These service members are entitled to deduct the amount of their qualified military income that was not excluded from their gross income for federal income tax purposes. Military withholding statements must be enclosed with the tax return when claiming this deduction.</p> <p>Note: Cannot claim both this deduction and the <i>Military service deduction</i> based on the SAME income. Military withholding statements must be attached to the tax return when claiming this deduction (enter code 621 on Schedule 2 under line 11 if claiming this deduction). For additional information see Individual Income Tax Booklet (IT-40 Booklet) available at 2018 Forms.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Indiana is not a community property state. When resident spouse files jointly with part year or nonresident spouse, must use IT-40PNR. Must follow federal filing status election on Indiana return. Indiana adjusted gross income tax does not apply to the earned income of a non-domiciled spouse of an armed forces member.</p> <p>Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, the spouse of an armed forces member is exempt from Indiana income taxation on Indiana-source earned income when: (1) The spouse currently is domiciled in a state other than Indiana; (2)The spouse resides in Indiana solely in order to live with the armed forces member; (3)The armed forces member is present in Indiana in compliance with military orders; and (4)The spouse and the armed forces member both are able to claim the same domicile.</p> <p>Nonresident military spouses must file Schedule IN-2058SP (State Form 54259) and attach it when filing their IT-40 PNR. This schedule can be accessed by clicking on "IN-2058SP" under the "Other Individual Tax Forms/Schedules" at 2018 Forms.</p>
Income Deductions	<p>Indiana deductions are listed and explained on pages 15-18 of the Individual Income Tax Booklet available on the 2018 Forms page. Use Schedule 2 to take these deductions. Items deductible from income include: income from Social Security; certain Indiana lottery winnings; renter's deduction of up to \$3,000 of rent paid on principal residence; homeowner's deduction of residential property tax of up to \$2,500; interest on US government obligations; and state tax refund reported as income on federal Form 1040.</p> <p>See above "Military Pay" and Spouses and Community Property for information on additional military deductions.</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income. Indiana follows federal guidelines on determining status of capital gain or loss.
Retirement Income	If you are retired from the military or are the surviving spouse of a person who was in the military, you may take the Military Retirement Income and/or Survivor's Benefits deduction of \$6,250. If both spouses received retirement income and/or Survivor's Benefits, the maximum deduction is \$12,500. The age requirement has been eliminated for tax year 2018, and the deduction is reported separately. See page 21 of the IT-40 Booklet.
Deadline/Extensions	<p>April 15, 2019.</p> <p>You must get an extension of time to file if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are required to file (your income is more than your exemptions), and • You cannot file your tax return by the April 15, 2019 due date. <p>Whether you owe additional tax, are due a refund, or are breaking even, you still need to get an extension if filing after April 15, 2019.</p> <p>Note. Indiana's extension of time to file, Form IT-9, now extends the filing date to November 14, 2019.</p> <p>Consult pages 7 and 8 of IT 40 Booklet for further extension instructions.</p>
Special Military Processing	<p>Military personnel on duty outside of the United States and Puerto Rico on the filing due date are allowed an automatic 60 day extension of time to file. A statement must be enclosed with the return verifying that you were outside of the United States or Puerto Rico on April 15, 2019.</p> <p>Military personnel in a presidentially declared combat zone have an automatic extension of 180 days after they leave the combat zone. In addition, if they are hospitalized outside the United States because of such service, the 180-day extension</p>

	period begins after being released from the hospital. The spouse of such service member must use the same method of filing for both federal and Indiana (e.g. single or joint). When filing the return, write "Combat Zone" across the top of the form (above your Social Security number). Note: Valid extensions are only for filing purposes. Interest will be due on any tax that remains unpaid during the extension period.
Miscellaneous	<p>COUNTY TAX</p> <p>Servicemembers are subject to their local county tax, except if the Servicemember maintains a household outside the state of IN. If so, write county code "00" (out-of-state) in all the county boxes on the IT-40. If, however, the Servicemember maintains a home in an Indiana county and/or his or her spouse and family were still living in an Indiana county on Jan. 1, 2018, the Servicemember is considered to be a resident of that county and will be subject to county tax.</p>
Same sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Couples in same-sex marriages should file with Indiana using the same married filing status as they used for federal tax filing purposes.

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IOWA

Iowa Department of Revenue
Iowa Income Tax Document Processing
P.O. Box 9187
Des Moines, IA 50306-9187

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (515) 281-3114

(800) 367-3388

Website: [Department of Revenue and Finance](#)

IRS Processing Center: AUSTIN, TX

Forms: (515) 281-7239
(800) 532-1531 or [here](#)

Refund Status: (515) 281-4966
(800) 572-3944 or via web at [Refund Status](#)

Iowa Electronic Filing Guide: [E-filing Options](#)

E-File Information	<p>Iowa electronic filing options can be found at: E-File Options</p> <p>Send rejected returns and paper returns to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If receiving refund or zero tax due – Iowa Income Tax Refund Processing, Hoover State Office Building, Des Moines, IA 50319-0120; 2) Paying additional tax – Iowa Income Tax, Document Processing, P. O. Box 9187, Des Moines, IA 50306-9187. <p>RECORD KEEPING</p> <p>Iowa income tax returns, federal returns, and all relevant schedules should be kept for at least three years after filing the return.</p>
Who must file?	<p>Instructions on who must file are available: see Expanded Instructions 2018. You must file an Iowa return if you were a resident or part-year resident of Iowa in 2018 and meet any of the following requirements:</p> <p>Note: In meeting the filing requirements below, you must add back:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the pension exclusion (line 21, IA 1040) • the reportable Social Security amount from step 4, IA 1040 • any amount of lump sum distribution separately taxed on federal form 4972, and • any net operating loss carryover <p>Note to married couples: Incomes of both spouses must be included when determining who must file.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. You had a net income (line 26 of the IA 1040) of more than \$9,000 and your filing status is single (\$24,000 if 65 or older on 12/31/18). b. You had a net income (line 26 of the IA 1040) of more than \$13,500 and your filing status is other than single (\$32,000 if you or your spouse is 65 or older on 12/31/18). c. You were claimed as a dependent on another person's Iowa return and had a net income (line 26 of the IA 1040; line 4 of the IA 1040A) of \$5,000 or more. d. You were in the military service with Iowa shown as your legal residence even though stationed outside of Iowa. For information about military spouses, see information on the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act. e. You were subject to Iowa lump-sum tax. f. You were a nonresident or part-year resident and your net income from Iowa sources (line 26 of the IA 126) was \$1,000 or more, unless below the income thresholds above. In the case of married nonresidents, the spouses' combined income is used to determine if their income is high enough to require them to file an Iowa return. To understand "Iowa-source income," see the instructions for lines 1-26 of the IA 126.

	g. You were a nonresident or part-year resident and subject to Iowa lump-sum tax or Iowa minimum tax (even if Iowa-source income is less than \$1,000).
What forms to file?	All filers use IA 1040, or 1040 A; Part-year and nonresidents should also use IA 126, Nonresident and Part Year Schedule. Instructions for this schedule are included in the Form IA 1040 expanded instructions (see IA 1040 Instructions).
Requirements for Residency	<p>A military person is an Iowa resident if he or she was a resident of Iowa at the time of enlistment and/or Iowa is declared as his or her Military home of Record. If a military person is an Iowa resident, he or she must file an Iowa individual income tax return if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • married and their combined income* totals more than \$13,500 (\$32,000 if filer or spouse is 65 or older on 12/31/17) • single and total income* is more than \$9,000 (\$24,000 if 65 or older on 12/31/18) • has income* of \$5,000 or more and is claimed as dependent on another person's Iowa return • filing as head of household or qualifying widow(er) and total income* is more than \$13,500 (\$32,000 if filer or spouse is 65 or older on 12/31/18) <p>* Does not include pay received from the federal government for military service performed by members of the armed forces, armed forces military reserve, and the national guard in an active duty status.</p> <p>School District Surtax: The school district surtax is applicable for resident members of the armed forces of the United States living in an Iowa school district, even if the member is not physically present in Iowa on the last day of the tax year. (IAC 42.1)</p> <p>A spouse of an Iowa-resident military person is not considered a resident of Iowa simply by marriage. If, however, the spouse was an Iowa resident when they married, the spouse is an Iowa resident until other action is taken to establish residency in another state. If the spouse is an Iowa resident and has Iowa-source income, it may be beneficial to use filing status 3 (married filing separately on the combined return form). Filing status 3 or 4 (married filing separately on the combined return or married filing separate returns) may be used by nonresident spouses with no Iowa-source income. Military spouses please see this information on Iowa Tax Responsibilities of Military Personnel.</p>
Exemptions	<p>Iowa uses a Personal Tax Credit of \$40 per person, rather than an exemption. An additional \$20 per person credit applies if the taxpayer and/spouse is aged 65 or older. See Exemption Credits for more details.</p> <p>Military student loan repayments included in federal adjusted gross income are exempt from Iowa income tax if the person is in the armed forces, or armed forces military Reserve, or National Guard; and the individual was on active duty at the time of the loan repayment. Include the loan repayment amount in line 1 and deduct it in line 24 (IAC 40.63).</p>
Military Pay	<p>BEGINNING WITH TAX YEAR 2011: Members of the armed forces, armed forces military reserve, and the national guard in an active duty status (as defined in Title 10 of the U.S. Code) can exclude pay received from the federal government for military service performed. Active-duty military service pay is taxable only by the state in which the armed forces service member is a legal resident, which is usually the state of residence at the time he/she enters the service. In general, income other than active-duty military service pay of an Iowa resident in military service is taxable to the same extent as it is taxable for federal purposes, even if the Iowa resident is stationed outside of Iowa or outside of the United States.</p> <p>The nonresident military taxpayer should include the active duty pay received from the federal government for military service performed as income on line 1 of the IA 1040, and deduct the same active duty pay on line 24. The net result is a reduction of the tax rate on any other Iowa-source income. This applies to members of the active component, reservists, and national guard on active duty status as defined in Title 10 U.S. Code.</p>

	<p>Military persons who are not residents of Iowa are required to file Iowa income tax returns if their all-source income meets the above requirements and their Iowa-source income is \$1,000 or more.</p> <p>Combat zone pay: Income excluded by the federal government is also excluded for Iowa income tax purposes. For example, combat zone pay is excluded on the Iowa return because it is excluded for federal income tax purposes.</p> <p>There is also an income tax exemption for active duty pay received from a source other than the federal government by a person in the National Guard or armed forces military reserve for service performed on or after January 1, 2003, pursuant to military orders for Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Noble Eagle, or Operation Enduring Freedom.</p> <p>There is an income tax exemption for active-duty pay received from a source other than the federal government by a person in the National Guard or armed forces military reserve for services performed on or after August 2, 1990, pursuant to military orders related to the Persian Gulf Conflict and/or for services performed on or after November 21, 1995, pursuant to military orders related to peacekeeping in Bosnia-Herzegovina.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state.</p> <p>Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a service member may be exempt from Iowa income tax on income from services performed there if (1) the service member is present in Iowa in compliance with military orders; (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the service member; and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state.</p>
Income Exclusions	Principal and interest from bills, bonds, and notes issued by the United States Treasury are exempt. Iowa taxes social security income differently from the federal government. The instructions for the Form IA 1040 include a worksheet to calculate the tax owed. See Expanded Instructions .
Income Deductions	May itemize deductions or take standard deduction of \$2,030 for single and married filing separately, \$5,000 for married filing jointly, head of household, and qualifying widow(er)s. Deductions listed and explained here .
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income. Iowa follows federal rules on exclusion of gain from the sale of a principal residence.
Retirement Income	Military retirement pay is not subject to Iowa income tax. See Pension/ Retirement Income Exclusion .
Deadline/Extensions	<p>If at least 90% of total tax liability is paid by April 30, 2019, you have an automatic additional six months to file the return—<i>i.e.</i>, until October 31, 2019, to file the return. If you do so, you will not be charged a late file penalty. However, you may owe a penalty for failure to make estimated payments. Interest owed on any tax is still due after April 30.</p> <p>See Extension Request for additional information.</p>
Notes	<p>For tax year 2018, Iowa law is conformed with the IRC as it existed on January 1, 2015. A federal income tax addition or deduction may apply, based on federal income tax withheld and the amount of the federal income tax refunded. When calculating this amount, the federal refund does not include the earned income tax credit and the additional child tax credit. Subtract these amounts from the federal refund amount in making this calculation.</p> <p>Use Tax – If you purchased products for use in Iowa from a business located outside Iowa and the seller does not charge you Iowa sales tax, you may owe 6% consumer's use tax on the purchase. This includes items purchased from catalogs and the Internet. For more information, see Consumer Use Tax.</p>

Special Military Processing	<p>Additional time period for filing state returns and performing other acts is 180 days for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals on active duty federal military service in the armed forces, armed forces military reserve, or National Guard who are deployed outside the United States. - A person in the military serving in support of those forces. - A spouse of a person listed above if they file jointly or separately on a combined return. - An eligible individual who was continuously hospitalized because of illness or injury in the combat zone.
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	Military members should use the filing status (MFJ-IA, MFS- IA, or MCS- IA) that is most beneficial.
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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KANSAS

Kansas Department of Revenue
Individual Income Tax
915 SW Harrison Street
Topeka, KS 66612-1588

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (785) 368-8222 or KDOR_tac@ks.gov.

IRS Processing Center: AUSTIN, TX

Website: Kansas Department of Revenue

Forms: (785) 296-4937 or [Forms](#)

Refund Status: (800) 894-0318 or [Refund Status](#)

Electronic Filing: Contact the electronic filing help desk (785) 296-6993 or email kdor_EServices@ks.gov

E-File Information	Form KS 8453 has been eliminated. E-filing process = signature. E-filing information is available here .
Who must file and when?	<p>If taxpayer was a Kansas resident for the entire year, taxpayer must file a Kansas individual income tax return if: (1) taxpayer is required to file a federal income tax return; or (2) taxpayer's Kansas adjusted gross income is more than the total of taxpayer's Kansas standard deduction and exemption allowance.</p> <p>If a resident is not required to file a federal return the resident must file if their income exceeds the following: \$5,250 for single or married filing separate; \$12,000 for married filing jointly; \$10,000 for head of household. See table on page 3 at 2018 Instruction Booklet for information on filing amounts for those older than 65.</p> <p>Nonresidents must file if they receive ANY Kansas income.</p> <p>Individuals that resided in Kansas less than 12 months during the tax year are part-year residents. Part-year residents must include the dates they resided in Kansas on Form K-40 and complete Part B of Schedule S.</p> <p>The due date for filing 2018 income tax returns is April 15, 2019. Kansas follows the Internal Revenue Service due date for tax deadlines</p>
What forms to file?	All taxpayers file Form K-40. Use Schedule S to make modifications to federal adjusted gross income. Modifications include deduction of military retired pay. Nonresidents use Schedule S to allocate income between Kansas sources (taxable) and non-Kansas sources (not taxable by Kansas). 2018 Schedule S
Requirements for Residency	Kansas defines its residents as anyone who lived in Kansas, regardless of where employed. The SCRA precludes Kansas from considering military personnel living in the state solely as a result of military orders from being considered Kansas residents.
Exemptions	Exemption amount is \$2,250 for each exemption claimed on the federal return. Taxpayer filing as Head of Household is allowed one additional exemption on Kansas return.
Military Pay	<p>The active and Reserve duty service pay of military personnel is taxable ONLY by the state of legal residency, no matter where the service member is stationed during the tax year. If the home of record in military records is Kansas, and the service member has not established residency in another state, they are still a Kansas resident and all income, including military compensation, is subject to Kansas income tax.</p> <p>If the service member is a nonresident of Kansas, but are stationed in Kansas due to military orders, they must file a Kansas return if they received income from Kansas sources. Only income from Kansas sources is used to determine the Kansas income tax due for <i>nonresident</i> military service members. Nonresident service members will subtract out the amount of their military compensation on Schedule S, line A12.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	Not a community property state. Must follow federal status – if married filing jointly, must declare both incomes, then take tax credit for taxes paid to other states at line 13 of Form K-40. If a taxpayer claims the credit for taxes paid to other state(s), must attach the tax return and supporting documents filed with the other state(s) to the Form

	<p>K-40. Differing rules apply in calculating this credit depending on whether the taxpayer is a Kansas resident or nonresident.</p> <p>MILITARY SPOUSES RESIDENCY RELIEF ACT. Kansas income for services performed by a non-military spouse of a nonresident military service member is exempt from Kansas income tax. To qualify for this exemption, the non-military spouse must be residing in Kansas solely because the military service member is stationed in Kansas under military orders. Non-military spouses of service members stationed in Kansas will subtract out their Kansas source income on Schedule S, line A12.</p>
Income Exclusions	Effective for tax year 2018, married individuals filing joint returns with taxable income of \$5,000 or less, and all other individuals with taxable income of \$2,500 or less, shall have a tax liability of zero. A return must be filed to calculate taxable income.
Income Deductions	If taxpayer the used standard deduction on the federal return, taxpayer must use the standard deduction on the state return. Standard deductions are as follows: single - \$3,000; married filing jointly - \$7,500; head of household - \$5,500; married filing separately - \$3,750. If taxpayer elected itemized deductions on federal return, taxpayer may take the standard or itemized deduction. Charitable contributions are 100% deductible. Complete Part C of Schedule S to compute Kansas itemized deductions.
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income. Follows federal rules in determining amounts constituting capital gains and losses.
Retirement Income	May exclude military retired pay from income. Use Schedule S , line A11 to take advantage of this exclusion.
Deadline/Extensions	Tax return must be filed and tax paid no later than April 15, 2019. Information on credit card payment Credit Card Payments and electronic payments generally at E-payments .
Special Military Processing	<p>If you qualify for deferment of taxes based on the criteria above and find yourself in one or more of the following situations, then you should complete Form KS-2848, Servicemember Mobilization Notice, and submit it to the department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ You cannot file your income tax return and pay any tax due until you return from deployment. ▪ You have an existing debt with the department for taxes due and are unable to pay while you are deployed. ▪ You have received an assessment or a set-up return notice from the department and will not be able to file your return and/or pay the tax due until you return from deployment. <p>For your convenience, Form KS-2848 is available online as a “fill-in” form. Send the completed form with a copy of the deployment orders to: Kansas Department of Revenue, 915 S.W. Harrison Street, Topeka, KS 66625-2001</p>
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	Kansas filing status must be the same as the federal filing status*. If the federal filing status is QUALIFYING WIDOW(ER) WITH DEPENDENT CHILD, check the HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD box. If the Servicemember files a joint federal return, they must file a joint Kansas return, even if one of the filers is a nonresident. If separate federal returns are filed, separate Kansas returns must be filed.
Miscellaneous	Compensating Use Tax: Kansas has imposed a compensating use tax on goods purchased from outside Kansas and used, stored, or consumed in Kansas. This tax applies to the total cost of the merchandise, including postage, shipping, handling, or transportation charges. It is the same as the combined state and local sales tax rate in effect where the buyer takes delivery in Kansas. For individuals, it is usually the home. Kansans that buy goods in other states or through catalogs, internet, mail-order companies, or from TV, magazine, and newspaper ads must pay Kansas use tax on the purchases if the goods are used, stored, or consumed in Kansas and the seller does not charge a sales tax rate equal to or greater than the Kansas retailers’ sales tax rate in effect where the item is delivered or first used. To pay Kansas use tax on your untaxed out-of-state purchases made during calendar year 2018, refer to the instructions for lines 20 and 21 of Form K-40. You may use the chart or compute the tax due by applying the state and local sales tax rate in effect for your address to the total purchases subject to the tax. The Kansas Sales and Use Tax Address Tax Rate Locator is available here .

	Use the school district on the following pages for the residence of the taxpayer on 31 December 2018. Non-residents do not need to list a school district. Table with 3-digit code can be found at Kansas Unified School Districts and Abbreviations .
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. For tax year 2018 and all tax years thereafter, a lawfully married same-sex couple must file their Kansas individual income tax return with the same filing status used to file their federal income tax return.

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KENTUCKY

Kentucky Department of Revenue
Taxpayer Assistance
501 High Street
Frankfort, KY 40620

↪ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (502) 564-4581

Forms: (502) 564-4581 or [here](#)

Web site: [KY Department of Revenue](#)

IRS Processing Center: KANSAS CITY, MO (if no payment enclosed);

ST. LOUIS, MO (if enclosing payment)

Refund Status: (502) 564-1600 or [here](#)

E-Filing Help Desk: (502) 564-5370 [NOTE: This number for tax officers only]

E-File Information	E-file Information
Who must file?	The filing requirements of full-year or part-year residents is based on your family size, modified gross income, Kentucky adjusted gross income and income from self-employment. You must file if your modified gross income exceeds \$12,140 for a family size of one; \$16,460 for a family size of two; \$20,780 for a family size of three; and \$25,100 for a family size of four or more. If modified gross income is greater than those amounts and your Kentucky Adjusted Gross Income exceeds the amounts listed in Chart B on page 7 of the 2018 Instruction Booklet , then you must file. Taxpayers with income from self-employment must file if income is in excess of the listed modified gross income thresholds based on family size of 1, 2, 3, or 4 or more.
What forms to file?	Full year residents: Form 740 or 740EZ. Use Schedule M to make KY adjustments to income. Part year and nonresidents: Form 740 NP .
Requirements for Residency	A taxpayer qualifies as a Kentucky resident if he or she resided in the state for the entire tax year. Military personnel on active duty who entered service as Kentucky residents remain so unless and until they take steps to establish residency elsewhere. Personnel who change residency into or from Kentucky during the tax year must file return as a part-year resident (Form 740-NP).
Exemptions	Effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, all military pay received by active duty members of the Armed Forces of the United States, members of reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, and members of the National Guard will be exempt from Kentucky income tax. Starting with the 2010 return, service members will claim the exemption by excluding military pay when filing a Kentucky individual income tax return. If the military member has no income other than military pay, he or she would not be required to file a Kentucky income tax return. The military pay exemption applies to all Kentucky military members regardless of where the member is stationed. Kentucky income tax should no longer be withheld from checks received for military pay, beginning Jan. 1, 2010. If Kentucky income tax is incorrectly withheld from military pay in 2010, and after, the Department of Revenue will refund the tax withheld.
Military Pay	Resident's military pay is exempted. Nonresidents assigned in the state protected by SCRA from tax on military income. If nonresidents have Kentucky income due to off-duty employment, must file Form 740 NP .
Spouses and Community Property	Not a community property state. Spouses may file separately even if they filed joint federal return (may be beneficial where one spouse is a resident & the other a nonresident). If one spouse itemizes, so must the other. Military Spouses Residency Relief Act – Spouse's wages are exempt from Kentucky income tax if residing in Kentucky with military member/spouse who is stationed in Kentucky and both are residents of another state. Military spouses who fall under this law should file Form 740-NP Kentucky Individual Income Tax Nonresident or Part-Year Resident Return to request a refund of the Kentucky income tax withheld from their pay. The income would not be reported as taxable on the Kentucky income tax

	return. A check box for Military Spouse has been added at the top left of the 740-NP return. Please address any further questions to the Taxpayer Assistance Section at (502) 564-4581.
Income Exclusions	Taxpayers may exclude social security income, disability retirement income, interest from U.S. Government bonds and securities, and premiums for long-term care and health insurance. The exclusion for health care premiums does not include expenses for plans paid with pre-tax dollars. Military members may exclude all income from all sources for active duty and reserve members and officers of the Armed Forces of the United States or National Guard who are killed in the line of duty, for the year during which the death occurred and the year prior to the year during which the death occurred. For the purposes of this paragraph, all income from all sources shall include all federal and state death benefits payable to the estate or any beneficiaries. See Form 740 instruction booklet for more details: 2018 Forms Packet, Schedule M, and Schedule P if more than \$31,110 per taxpayer.
Income Deductions	Taxpayers may itemize on Kentucky return, even if they did not on Federal return. The 2018 standard deduction is \$2,530 for all filers. If one spouse itemizes, so must the other. If filing a joint return, only one \$2,530 deduction is authorized. An above-the-line deduction is authorized for overnight transportation, meals, and lodging expenses of National Guard and Reserve members who must travel away from home more than 100 miles and who must stay overnight to attend National Guard and Reserve meetings.
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income.
Retirement Income	May exclude up to \$31,110 of retirement income, including military retired pay, if retired after 31 December 1997. If retired before Jan. 1, 1998, military pension is completely exempt. Schedule P required to declare fully exempt pension amounts, including military retired pay, and to declare retirement income in excess of \$31,110 for post-31 December 1997 retirements.
Deadline/Extensions	Due April 15, 2019. Taxpayers who are unable to file a return by April 15 may request an extension. The request for the extension must be submitted in writing to the Department of Revenue on or before the due date of the return. The request must state a reasonable cause for the inability to file. Inability to pay is not an acceptable reason. Acceptable reasons include, but are not limited to, destruction of records by fire or flood and serious illness of the taxpayer. Extensions are limited to six months.
Special Military Processing	Kentucky residents who are in the military are often granted extensions for military service when serving outside the United States. Any extension granted for federal income tax purposes will be honored for Kentucky income tax purposes. For military personnel serving in a combat zone, Kentucky extends the deadline for state return until 12 months after completion of combat zone service. For military members who died in the line of duty, see page 5 of 2018 Forms Packet
Use Tax	Kentucky Use Tax may be due on Internet, mail order, or other out-of-state purchases made throughout the year. Please click here to see if you are required to report Kentucky Use Tax on your Individual Income Tax Return.
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. The court decision affords new filing status options to married same-sex couples when filing their Kentucky income tax returns.

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LOUISIANA

Louisiana Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 201
Baton Rouge, LA 70821

General Information: (225) 219-0102/1-855-307-3893 ➔ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

Forms: (225) 219-2113, [Forms](#)

Refund Status: 1-888-829-3071, from Baton Rouge call 888-922-3270, [Refund Status](#)

Web site: [Louisiana Department of Revenue](#)

Electronic Filing: (225) 219-2490 or 2492

Filing addresses:

If payment due:

Louisiana Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 3550
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3550

All other returns:

Louisiana Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 3440
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3440

E-File Information	Click here for free internet filing and E-pay services that are available for most Louisiana taxpayers.
Who must file?	All residents who were required to file a federal income tax return must also file a Louisiana income tax return. Part year and nonresidents must file a Louisiana return if they had ANY Louisiana -source income. Military personnel who are legal residents of Louisiana and who are required to file a federal return must file a Louisiana return and report all income regardless of where they are stationed.
What forms to file?	Residents file Form IT 540 ; Part year and nonresidents file Form IT 540 B
Requirements for Residency	An individual qualifies as a Louisiana resident if he or she resided in the state for the entire tax year. Military personnel on active duty who entered service as Louisiana residents remain so unless and until they take steps to establish residency elsewhere. Personnel who change residency into or from Louisiana during the tax year must file return as a part-year resident (Form IT-540B).
Exemptions	Not taken on IT-540
Military Pay	Military Pay Exclusion: If a taxpayer served 120 or more consecutive days on active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States, up to \$30,000 of the compensation paid to a taxpayer or their spouse by the armed forces while stationed outside of Louisiana is exempt from Louisiana income tax. Example: If on January 15, 2018, you went on active duty and continuously remained on active duty at least through May 14, 2018 (120 days) during which you served 40 days in Louisiana and the remainder outside of Louisiana, income from the 41st day forward is exempt, up to \$30,000, once you have served more than 120 consecutive days. Retain a copy of your official orders, including endorsements that establish your 120 plus consecutive days of active duty with your 2018 return. If filing electronically, bring a copy of your orders including endorsements to your tax preparer. See page 7 of the Instructions .

Income Exclusions	<p>Annual Retirement Income Exemption for Taxpayers 65 Years of Age or Older – Up to \$6,000 of your annual retirement income may be exempted from state taxation if your filing status is single, head of household, married filing separately, or qualifying widow(er), and you are 65 years of age or older. If your filing status is married filing jointly, both you and your spouse are age 65 years or older, and each of you received annual retirement income, up to \$6,000 of the annual retirement income that each taxpayer receives may be exempt from state taxation. “Annual retirement income” that is taxable to Louisiana is any distributions from a pension, an annuity, or an individual retirement arrangement (IRA) that you receive and report on Federal Form 1040A.</p> <p>May exclude federal government retirement benefits, including military retired pay. Use Schedule E.</p> <p>Interest and dividends from obligations issued directly by the U.S. government such as Treasury bills, U.S. savings bonds and U.S. agency obligations are exempt from Louisiana state income tax. Any interest or dividends that are included in the taxpayer’s adjusted gross income may be deducted on the income tax return on Schedule E, line four using the code 01E.</p> <p>Interest received on obligations issued by the State of Louisiana or its political or municipal subdivisions that is subject to federal income tax is excluded from Louisiana gross income. However, interest from obligations from other states or their political or municipal subdivisions is not exempt from Louisiana income tax and must be reported on Schedule E, line two to be added to the taxpayer’s Louisiana adjusted gross income.</p>
Income Deductions	<p>Federal Disaster Relief Credits - Louisiana provides a deduction for federal income taxes paid on Louisiana income. Generally, when the federal income tax liability is decreased by federal credits, the amount of the Louisiana income tax liability increases. R.S. 47:293(4)(b) expands the relief granted to Louisiana taxpayers who claimed certain disaster credits granted for Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita. To avoid paying additional income tax, Louisiana taxpayers who received these federal credits may increase the amount of their Louisiana federal income tax deduction by the amount of certain disaster relief credits claimed on the 2011 federal income tax form. Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) 61:I.601 designated the following federal credits as disaster relief credits:</p> <p>Employee Retention Credit Work Opportunity Credit Rehabilitation Tax Credit Employer-Provided Housing Credit Low Income Housing Credit New Markets Tax Credit</p> <p>For complete information about disaster relief credits, see Natural Disaster Claim Instructions</p>

Spouses and Community Property	<p>Louisiana is a community property state. Must follow federal filing status election. Exception: If spouse is a non-resident, can file MFJ or MFS; if same sex marriage – see below.</p> <p>Military Spouses Residency Relief Act provides that all wages, interest and dividends earned within Louisiana by the spouse of a Servicemember is exempt from state income tax if: 1) the Servicemember is present in the state in compliance with military orders; 2) the spouse is not a resident or domiciliary of Louisiana; 3) the spouse is present in the state solely to be with the Servicemember. The federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act has extended certain residency protections to spouses of military members. Under this Act, a spouse's state of residence does not change when he or she moves to a new state to be with a service- member who is under military orders to be in the new state. A spouse who is NOT a resident of Louisiana but is in Louisiana solely to be with a Louisiana stationed Servicemember who is NOT a resident of Louisiana must report all Louisiana sourced income other than wages, interest, or dividends, on Form IT-540B. Income earned within or derived from Louisiana sources such as rents, royalties, estates, trusts, or partnerships is taxable to Louisiana. See Revenue Information Bulletin 10-005 for more information. If you are married and one of you is not a resident of Louisiana, you may file as a resident (Form IT-540) or a nonresident (Form IT-540B), whichever is more beneficial to you and your spouse. Resident taxpayers are allowed a credit for income tax paid to another state on nonmilitary income or on income earned by your spouse if that income is included on the Louisiana return. Use Nonrefundable Tax Credits, Schedule G, Line 1 to report taxes paid to another state.</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	Follows federal rules – uses federal adjusted gross income as basis for LA return.
Deadline/Extensions	Due May 15, 2019. A six-month extension of time to file the individual income tax return will be granted on request. The extension request must be made electronically before the state tax filing due date (i.e., before May 15, 2019).
Special Military Processing	See Spouses above
Additional Information	<p>LA charges a use tax for items purchased out-of-state for use or consumption in LA. 8% of value of the items. See the Use Tax brochure at: Use Tax</p> <p>State law allows a refundable credit for 100 percent of the amount paid by an active or reserve military servicemember, the spouse of an active or reserve military service member, or the dependent of such service member for obtaining a Louisiana noncommercial hunting or fishing license. A copy of the noncommercial hunting and/or fishing license must be submitted to LDR in order to claim the credit. Complete all information requested in Lines 1A through 1D. Per Act 125 reduction, multiply Line 1D by 72 percent (.72) and enter results on Line 1E. The credit for the license is valid only during the time the service member is on active duty and does not apply to purchases of lifetime licenses. Please contact LDR for more information concerning this credit.</p>
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	A service member's Louisiana income tax filing status must be the same status as that used on the federal income tax return, e.g. if MFS-FED then MFS-LA.
Same-Sex Marriages	<p>Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i>, June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.</p> <p>Married same-sex taxpayers may amend prior state returns in accordance with other applicable laws, regulations and policies. Louisiana taxpayers may amend a state return within three years of the filing deadline for the original tax return or one year from the time when the tax was paid, whichever is later, no refund or credit for an overpayment shall be made unless a claim for credit or refund has been filed with the secretary by the taxpayer claiming such credit or refund before the expiration of said three year or one-year period).</p>

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MAINE

Maine Revenue Services
51 Commerce Drive
Augusta, ME 04333

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (207) 626-8475
Forms: (207) 624-7894 or [Forms](#) (for all taxes), and [Forms](#)
Web site: [Maine Revenue Services](#)
Refund Status: No phone #, only via web at: <https://portal.maine.gov/refundstatus/refund>
Practitioner Hotline: (207) 626-8458
E-File Help Desk: (207) 624-9730 [NOTE: This number is for tax officers only--not for taxpayers]

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:
P.O. Box 1067
Augusta, ME 04332-1067

Refund expected or no payment:
P.O. Box 1066
Augusta, ME 04332-1066

E-File Information	See website: Electronic Services Most residents, part-year residents and nonresidents are eligible to E-File their individual income tax returns. Maine requires that you use tax software that has been approved by Maine. Not all software packages support all of the Maine tax forms that you will be required to use for your filing. Choose carefully. Contact the software company if you find that the software you have purchased does not fit your Maine tax-filing needs.
Who must file?	Every resident who is required to file a federal income tax return or if you are not required to file a federal tax return but do have income subject to Maine income tax resulting in a Maine income tax liability. You DO NOT have to file a Maine income tax return if your income subject to Maine income tax is less than the sum of your Maine standard deduction amount plus your personal exemption amount. Anyone whose home state (domicile) but who lives outside of Maine qualifies for the "safe harbor" category, which is treated the same as that of nonresident. More information regarding residency status can be found in the Maine Tax Booklet .
What forms to file?	All taxpayers file 1040ME; Part year and nonresidents file Schedule NR or NRH to calculate apportionment of Maine and non-Maine income.
Requirements for Residency	Resident is a taxpayer for whom Maine is legal residence for all of 2018, or any person who maintained a permanent place of abode in Maine for the entire year and spent a total of more than 183 days in Maine. Active duty military pay is generally not taxed (see "Military Pay," below).
Exemptions	Personal exemption is \$4,150 per individual for ONLY the taxpayer and the taxpayer's legal spouse. The personal exemption may not be claimed for an individual that is claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return.
Military Pay	Active duty military pay for service performed outside of Maine under written military orders is not subject to Maine individual income tax, though other income from employment or business in Maine generally is taxable, both for that of residents and nonresidents (see "Who must file," above). See: Determining Residency Status

Spouses and Community Property	<p>Maine is not a community property state. For Maine income tax purposes, a military spouse will not be treated as a resident of Maine if the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The military spouse is located in Maine solely to be with the service member; • The service member is located in Maine in compliance with military orders; • The service member and the spouse were residents or domiciled in the same state other than Maine immediately prior to being located in Maine. <p>Consequently, income of a nonresident military spouse earned for the performance of services in Maine will not be treated as Maine-source income subject to Maine income taxation.</p> <p>The exclusion from state taxation applies only to the military spouse. Non-military income earned in Maine by a service member is Maine-source income and remains subject to Maine income tax.</p> <p>A married couple in which only one spouse is a Maine resident has two options: (1) file jointly as if both were Maine residents; or (2) only if the couple filed a joint federal return, file separately in Maine using Form 1040ME with Schedule NRH.</p> <p>A married couple in which neither spouse is a Maine resident but one has Maine source income have two options: (1) they may file a joint Maine return and determine joint tax liability as non-residents using Form 1040ME with Schedule NR; or (2) the spouse with Maine source income may file as single using Form 1040ME with Schedule NRH.</p>
Income Exclusions	<p>May exclude social security benefits from income. Use Schedule 1, included with Form 1040 ME packet.</p> <p>Any pay that is excluded from federal adjusted gross income because it was earned while serving in a combat zone is also excluded from Maine income. This includes: active duty pay earned in any month served in the combat zone; imminent danger/hostile fire pay; reenlistment bonus if the voluntary extension or reenlistment occurs in a month served in a combat zone; pay for accrued leave earned in an month served in a combat zone; pay received for duties as a member of the Armed Forces in clubs, messes, post and station theaters and other non-appropriated fund activities earned in a month served in a combat zone; awards for suggestions, inventions, or scientific achievements due to a submission made in a month served in a combat zone; and, student loan repayments attributable to the period of service in the combat zone. See IRS Publication 3, “Armed Forces’ Tax Guide” for more details available at www.irs.gov.</p>
Income Deductions	<p>May itemize or take standard deduction. Maine’s standard deduction is now equal to the federal standard deduction. Taxpayers who itemize must use Form 1040 ME Schedule 2 to adjust federal itemized amounts. The Maine itemized deduction may not exceed \$29,050, except that eligible medical expenses included in Federal itemized deductions are not subject to the cap. Credits: Qualified tuition and other educational expenses must attach worksheet</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	<p>Taxed as ordinary income; follows federal rules for determining what constitutes capital gains and losses.</p>

Retirement Income	<p>You and your spouse (if married) may each deduct up to \$10,000 of eligible pension income* that is included in your federal adjusted gross income. Except for military retirement pay, the \$10,000 cap must be reduced by any social security and railroad retirement benefits received, whether taxable or not. Deductible pension income includes military retirement pay, state, and federal pension benefits, and retirement benefits received from plans established and maintained by an employer for the benefit of its employees.</p> <p>Military pension income deduction. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, benefits received under a military retirement plan, including survivor benefits, are fully exempt from Maine income tax.</p>
Filing Deadline/Extensions	<p>Form 1040ME due date: April 15, 2019. The deadline for filing Maine income tax returns and paying the taxes due is extended for 180 days after the later of: The last day you are in a combat zone, have qualifying service outside of a combat zone, or serve in a contingency operation (or the last day the area qualifies as a combat zone or the operation qualifies as a contingency operation), or the last day of any continuous qualified hospitalization for injury from service in the combat zone or contingency operation or while performing qualifying service outside of the combat zone.</p> <p>In addition to the 180 days, your deadline is extended by the number of days that were left for you to file or pay when you entered a combat zone (or began performing qualifying service outside the combat zone) or began serving in a contingency operation. If you entered the combat zone or began serving in the contingency operation before the expiration of the period of time ordinarily allowed for filing or paying, your deadline is extended by the entire period of time remaining for filing or paying at the time you entered the combat zone or began serving in the contingency operation. See Combat Zone Tax Relief</p>
What's new in 2018?	See Maine Tax Alert for Tax Year 2018

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MARYLAND

Comptroller of Maryland
Revenue Administration Division
110 Carroll Street
Annapolis, MD 21411-0001

☞ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (410) 260-7980 (from Central Maryland) or 1-800-638-2937 (from other locations)

Website: [Comptroller](#) or <https://taxes.marylandtaxes.gov>

Forms: [Forms](#) or email

Refund Status: 1-800-218-8160 or (410) 260-7701; [Refund Status](#)

State filing addresses:

Without payment:

Comptroller of Maryland
Revenue Administration Division
110 Carroll Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21411-0001

With payment (need to include Form IND PV):

Comptroller of Maryland (Make personal, certified or cashier's checks/money orders payable to Comptroller of Maryland)
Payment Processing
P.O. Box 8888
Annapolis, MD 21401-8888

Taxpayer Guidance Link:

https://taxes.marylandtaxes.gov/Resource_Library/Payment_Methods/Tax_Payments_Tax_Tips.shtml

E-File Help Desk: (410) 260-7980 or (800) 638-2937 or email efil@comp.state.md.us

E-File Information (iFile)	<p>In 2013, the Comptroller of Maryland designated e-File Software Vendors' Maryland products as either Basic or Comprehensive. This applies to both business and individual income tax software packages. These designations help taxpayers and tax professionals determine which software will best fit their needs.</p> <p>The <i>Basic</i> designation is used for simple returns. Software packages designated as <i>Comprehensive</i> support all electronic forms, including Form 500CR, Amended Returns and the transmission of binary attachments (PDFs).</p> <p>For a list of e-File software vendors (for individual tax returns), see Software Vendors.</p> <p>Income tax preparer requirements are available at: Tax Preparer Requirements.</p>
Who must file?	<p>Every resident, part-year resident, military member whose home state is Maryland though stationed elsewhere, and nonresident (except those nonresidents with wages only from Maryland who live in the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, or a jurisdiction in Pennsylvania that does not impose a tax on income from Maryland, with a Maryland gross income (i.e., Federal gross income plus Maryland-source income) that exceeds (in the case of those younger than 65 years) the following: \$10,350 if one is single, \$20,650 for a married couple filing jointly; \$4,050 for a married couple filing separately; \$13,350 for a head of household; \$16,700 for a qualifying widow(er). Filing is necessary to get a refund.</p>

What forms to file?	All taxpayers must use Form 502, which can be found at the Forms page .
Requirements for Residency	<p>You are a resident of Maryland if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *your permanent home is or was in Maryland (the law refers to this as your domicile). OR *your permanent home is outside of Maryland, but you maintained a place of abode (that is, a place to live) in Maryland for more than six months of the tax year. If this applies to you and you were physically present in Maryland for 183 days or more, you must file a full-year resident return. Further information is available here. <p>PART-YEAR RESIDENTS</p> <p>If you began or ended residence in Maryland during the tax year you must file a Maryland resident income tax return. See Instruction 26 at p. 18 of the Instruction Booklet</p> <p>MILITARY AND OTHERS WORKING OUTSIDE OF MARYLAND</p> <p>Military and other individuals whose domicile is in Maryland, but who are stationed or work outside of Maryland, including overseas, retain their Maryland legal residence. Such persons do not lose Maryland residence because of duty assignments outside of the State.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Without overseas pay: Must file a resident return (Form 502) and report all income from all sources, wherever earned. You must calculate the local portion of the tax regardless of whether you were stationed in Maryland or not. The location of your legal residence determines which county should be entered on your return. See Instructions 6 and 19. If you filed a joint federal return, see Instruction 7. 2. With overseas pay: Same as above, may subtract up to \$15,000 in military pay earned outside U.S. boundaries or possessions, depending upon total military income. If you filed a joint federal return, see Instruction 7. <p>Military personnel and their spouses who are legal residents of another state are the same as nonresidents.</p> <p>Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA) – The wages earned by a spouse of a nonresident U.S. service member may be exempt from Maryland income tax under the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, when the spouse of the service member is not a legal resident of Maryland. The income tax withholding exemption may be claimed by filing a revised Form MW 507 with their employer. Further information is available here.</p>
Exemptions	<p>The personal exemption is \$3,200. This exemption is reduced once the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income exceeds \$100,000 (\$150,000 if filing Joint, Head of Household, or Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child). The \$3,200 exemption is phased out entirely when the income exceeds \$150,000 (\$200,000 if filing Joint, Head of Household, or Qualifying Widow(er) with Dependent Child). This reduction applies to the additional dependency exemptions as well; however it does not apply to the taxpayer's age or blindness exemption of \$1,000. See instruction 10, of the resident instruction booklet at: Instruction Booklet or at https://taxes.marylandtaxes.gov/Individual_Taxes/Individual_Tax_Types/Income_Tax/Filing_Information/Determine_Your_Personal_Exemptions/</p> <p>PART-YEAR RESIDENTS AND MILITARY</p> <p>You must prorate your exemptions based on the percentage of your income subject to Maryland tax. See Instruction</p>

Military Pay	<p>If you are a legal Maryland resident and a member of the U.S. armed forces who earned military pay while in active service outside U.S. boundaries or possessions, you may subtract up to \$15,000 of that military pay from your taxable income. If your military pay exceeds \$30,000, you do not qualify for this subtraction. To compute the subtraction, follow the directions on the MILITARY OVERSEAS INCOME WORKSHEET. See instruction 13, code letter “p” in the resident instruction booklet.</p>
Income Subtractions	<p>Up to \$5,000 of military retirement income received by a qualifying individual during the tax year if the taxpayer has not yet attained the age of 55; or up to \$15,000 of military retirement income received by a qualifying individual if the taxpayer is age 55 or over. To qualify, you must have been a member of an active or reserve component of the armed forces of the United States, an active duty member of the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, a member of the Maryland National Guard, or the member’s surviving spouse or ex-spouse. See page 8 Instruction booklet Code u.</p> <p>Social Security income is exempt from state tax.</p> <p>If you are 65 years of age or older (or if you or your spouse is totally disabled), you may qualify for Maryland’s maximum pension exclusion of \$30,600 under the conditions described in Instruction 13 of the Maryland Resident Tax booklet. If you are eligible, you may be able to subtract some of your taxable pension and retirement annuity income from your federal adjusted gross income. A traditional IRA, a Roth IRA, a simplified employee plan (SEP), a Keogh Plan or an ineligible deferred compensation plan does not qualify.</p> <p>Child Care Expenses. You may subtract the cost of caring for dependents required for the taxpayer to work. Limitation of \$3,000 (\$6,000 if two or more dependents are claimed).</p>
Income Deductions	<p>Maryland offers both a Standard Deduction and an Itemized Deduction. The Standard Deduction is 15% of the Maryland Adjusted Gross Income with minimums of \$1,500 and \$3,000 and maximums of \$2,250 and \$4,500 depending on your filing status. You can itemize deductions only if you itemized on your federal return, however you are not required to itemize on the Maryland return just because you itemized your federal return. For deduction worksheets and explanation see the resident instruction.</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	<p>Taxed as ordinary income; follows federal rules on determining what constitutes capital gains and losses.</p>
Deadline/Extensions	<p>Return is due by April 15, 2019.</p> <p>EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE Follow the instructions on Form 502E to request an automatic extension of the time to file your 2018 return. Filing this form extends the time to file your return, but does not extend the time to pay your taxes. Payment of the expected tax due required with Form 502E by April 15, 2019. You can file and pay by credit card or electronic funds withdrawal (direct debit) at www.marylandtaxes.com. If no tax is due and a federal extension is requested, you do not need to file Form 502E or take any other action to obtain an automatic six-month extension. If no tax is due and no federal extension was requested, file extension online (click here) or by phone at 410-260-7829. Only submit Form 502E if tax is due.</p> <p>COMBAT ZONE EXTENSION Maryland allows the same six-month extension for filing and paying personal income taxes for military and support personnel serving in a designated combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area and their spouses as allowed by the IRS. For more detailed information visit www.irs.gov.</p>

Credits	<p>Credit for Income Tax Paid to Another State</p> <p>If you have income subject to tax in both Maryland and another state, you may be eligible for a tax credit, though not if you are a nonresident. Note: You must attach a copy of Form 502CR and also a copy of the tax return filed in the other state. If these are not attached, no credit will be allowed.</p> <p>Earned Income Credit</p> <p>If the taxpayer claimed an earned income credit on their federal return, they may claim, they may claim one-half (50%) of the federal credit. For part-year residents and military members, see Instruction 26(o).</p>
Local rate charts	Maryland uses a local tax rate chart—see Local Income Tax Rates Chart
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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MASSACHUSETTS

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Revenue
100 Cambridge St.
Boston, MA 02114

⚡ **Not a Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (617) 887-6367 (i.e., 617-887-MDOR) (800) 392-6089

Forms: (617) 887-6367 and [Forms](#)

Web site: [Department of Revenue](#)

Refund Status: via web at [Refund Status](#)

Electronic Filing: (617) 887-MDOR

State filing addresses:

2D Barcode

Form 1 and Form 1-NR/PY

Refund: Mass. DOR, PO Box 7000, Boston, MA 02204

Payment: Mass. DOR, PO Box 7003, Boston, MA 02204

Non-2D Barcode

Form 1 and/or Form 1-NR/PY

Refund: Mass. DOR, PO Box 7000, Boston, MA 02204-7000

Payment: Mass. DOR, PO Box 7003, Boston, MA 02204-7003

E-File Information	E-File was once available through Webfile, but in 2016 this was replaced by MassTaxConnect, which affords no such service to individual filers. However, Massachusetts has joined the Free File Alliance, a nonprofit partnership of tax software companies, the IRS and the states, through which opportunities to e-file their tax returns for free might be available. For more information, see E-File Options .
Who must file?	Residents and part-year residents of Massachusetts who earned more than \$8,000 must file a tax return. A nonresident whose Massachusetts gross income exceeds the personal exemption (see below) times the ratio of Massachusetts-source income to total personal income) is required to file a Massachusetts income tax return. See 2018 Booklet
What forms to file?	Full year residents file Form 1 . Part Year and Nonresidents file Form-1 NR/PY .
Requirements for Residency	Military personnel who entered service as Massachusetts residents remain full-year residents unless they have taken steps to establish domicile (legal residence) in another state. A person who spends more than 183 days in Massachusetts during the tax year is considered a resident for tax purposes. Note: SCRA supersedes these rules for active duty military living in Massachusetts solely as the result of military orders.
Exemptions	Personal exemptions are as follows: \$4,400 for single taxpayers (including married filing separately); \$6,800 for head of household; \$8,800 for married filing jointly. In addition, taxpayers may claim \$1,000 for each dependent (i.e., a qualifying child or a qualifying relative, but not including taxpayer and spouse).
Military Pay	Military pay earned in a combat zone is excluded from the Servicemember's taxable income to the same extent as federal law provides. See the Military Filers page .

Spouses and Community Property	Massachusetts is not a community property state. Military Spouses: On November 11, 2009, the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (P.L. 111-97) was enacted. Under the MSRRA, a spouse of a Servicemember may be exempt from Massachusetts personal income tax on “income from services performed in Massachusetts by the spouse” if all the following are applicable: (1) the Servicemember must have declared “legal residence for purposes of withholding state income taxes from military pay” in a state other than Massachusetts;(2) the Servicemember is present in or near Massachusetts in compliance with military orders; (3) the spouse is in Massachusetts solely to be with the Servicemember; and (4) the spouse is domiciled in the same state as the Servicemember.
Income Exclusions	Social Security income; Veterans Administration disability compensation; interest on U.S. Government obligations (bonds and securities); payments received under the Montgomery GI Bill. Per Federal law, compensation received for active service in a combat zone by members of the armed forces of the United States is excluded from Massachusetts gross income.
Income Deductions	No standard deduction. See schedule Y. Miscellaneous Income Tax Deductions
Capital Gains/Losses	For information on interest, dividends and certain capital gains and losses, please see 2018 Form 1 Schedule Instructions, Schedule B, pages 27-28 found here: Form 1 2018 Mass. Resident Income Tax Instructions
Retirement Income	In general, exempt pensions include contributory pensions from the U.S. Government or the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its political subdivisions, and noncontributory military pensions.
Deadlines/Extensions	Returns must be filed on or before April 15, 2019. For filing and payment deadlines for taxpayers serving in a combat zone, including Arabian Peninsula Areas, Kosovo Area, and Afghanistan, Massachusetts follows the federal rules for granting an extension. Extension period is for the time of service in the combat zone area or hospitalization attributable to such service plus 180 days.

	Taxpayers claiming an extension of time to file a return or pay tax under this provision of law should write "COMBAT ZONE" on the income tax envelope and on the top of the income tax return that they submit to the Department of Revenue. If filing electronically, taxpayers should write "COMBAT ZONE" next to their name, or if necessary, on one of the address lines on the form, along with the date of deployment.
Miscellaneous Use Tax	<p>If you purchased taxable tangible personal property out of state, over the Internet or from a catalog and did not pay Massachusetts sales tax at purchase, a Massachusetts use tax of 6.25 % is due. If an item is exempt from sales tax (such as food, or clothing that costs \$175 or less), it would be exempt from use tax. If you paid a sales or use tax to another state or territory of the United States when purchasing this item, you are generally entitled to a credit against the Massachusetts use tax, up to 6.25%. A Massachusetts use tax of 6.25% is due on your taxable purchases of tangible personal property purchased for use in Massachusetts on which you did not pay Massachusetts sales or use tax. These include, but are not limited to, purchases made out-of-state, on the Internet or from a catalog, where no Massachusetts sales tax was paid. The use tax does not apply to out-of-state purchases that are exempt from the sales tax (for example, food or clothing that costs \$175 or less). Examples of taxable items include electronics, books, artwork, software, CDs and DVDs, video games, carpet, antiques, computers, furniture, jewelry, cameras, appliances, and any other item that is not exempt.</p> <p>Generally, anyone who pays a sales or use tax to another state or territory of the United States on tangible personal property to be used in Massachusetts is entitled to a credit against the Massachusetts use tax, up to 6.25%. This credit is allowed for sales or use tax paid to another state only if that state has a corresponding credit similar to the Massachusetts credit. See TIR 03-1 for more information. Prepare and retain with your records a list of your purchases in 2015 that are subject to the Massachusetts use tax.</p> <p>Taxpayers may use the following table to self-report a "safe-harbor" amount of use tax based on their Massachusetts adjusted gross income. A taxpayer may pay this amount in lieu of the actual amount of use tax that would otherwise be due with respect to such purchases. Individual tax-payers electing to report use tax under this method will not be assessed additional use tax on audit, even if the actual amount of use tax due would have been greater than the amount from the schedule.</p> <p>The estimated liability applies only to purchases of any individual items each having a total sales price of less than \$1,000. For each taxable item purchased at a sales price of \$1,000 or greater, the actual use tax liability for each purchase must be added to the amount of the estimated liability from the table below.</p>
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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MICHIGAN

Michigan Department of Treasury
Lansing, MI 48922

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (517) 373-3200 (Non-tax questions only); [Other contact information](#)
Forms: (517) 636-4486 (option 2), [Forms](#)
Web site: [MI Department of Treasury](#)
Refund Status: (517) 636-4486; [Status](#)
Electronic Filing: [Michigan Fast File](#)
State filing addresses:
Payment enclosed
 Michigan Department of Treasury
 Lansing, MI 48929

Refund expected or no payment enclosed:
 Michigan Department of Treasury
 Lansing, MI 48956

E-File Information	Taxpayers may file electronically via Michigan E-File . Tax preparers who complete 11 or more individual income tax returns are required to e-file all eligible returns. Tax sites should retain MI 8453 and all supporting documents on file for six years. Additional information is available here .
Who must file?	All residents, part-year residents, and non-residents with Michigan-source income (except as noted below) must file if they owe tax, are due a refund, or their AGI exceeds their exemption allowance. A resident who files a Federal return should file a Michigan return, even if not owing Michigan tax. This will eliminate unnecessary correspondence from Treasury. A resident is required to file a Michigan income tax return if the federal adjusted gross income (AGI) is greater than the personal exemption amount on the Michigan income tax return (MI-1040). Part-year and nonresidents must file if they have any Michigan income, unless they are a resident of a state with a reciprocal agreement with Michigan (see below).
What forms to file?	All taxpayers file MI-1040. Part-year and nonresidents use Schedule NR to apportion income.
Requirements for Residency	You are a resident of Michigan if your permanent residence is there. You are part-year resident if during the tax year you moved your permanent residence into or out of Michigan. Exception: Residents of states having reciprocal agreement with Michigan (Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) are not required to pay tax to Michigan on income earned in Michigan. They pay tax to their states of residency. A resident of a reciprocal state who claims a refund of Michigan withholding tax must file a Schedule NR along with an MI-1040.

Exemptions	<p>Michigan Standard Deduction. If the older of you or your spouse (if married filing jointly) was born during the period January 1, 1946 through January 1, 1951, and reached the age of 67 on or before December 31, 2018, you may deduct \$20,000 for single or married filing separately filers or \$40,000 for joint filers against all income, rather than solely against pension and retirement income. However, military pay qualifying as a subtraction from income must also be subtracted from the Standard Deduction.</p> <p>If the older of you or your spouse (if married filing jointly) was born on or after January 1, 1953 but before January 2, 1956, have reached age 62 and receive Social Security exempt retirement benefits due to employment with a governmental agency, you may be eligible for a retirement and pension deduction. For more information see <i>Michigan Pension Schedule</i> (Form 4884).</p> <p>For tax year 2018, the personal exemption allowance is \$4,050, the special exemption allowance for deaf, blind, hemiplegic, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or totally and permanently disabled is \$2,700 and the exemption allowance for qualified disabled veterans is \$400.</p> <p>Senior citizens born before 1946 may be able to deduct part of their interest, dividends, and capital gains that are included in AGI. For 2016, the deduction is limited to a maximum of \$11,115 for single filers and \$22,229 for joint filers.</p>
Military Pay	Michigan does not tax active duty pay. (Make sure the W-2 box entitled “military” is checked at the bottom of the screen.) Nonetheless, most interest, dividends, capital gains, and other income that a Michigan resident receives is subject to Michigan tax.
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Michigan is not a community property state. Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a Servicemember may be exempt from Michigan income tax on income from services performed there if (1) the Servicemember is present in Michigan in compliance with military orders; (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the Servicemember; and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state.</p> <p>A military spouse whose permanent residence is Michigan should include income earned in another state on the Michigan Income Tax return. A Michigan military spouse may not claim a credit for the income taxes paid to another state. The military spouse must file a non- resident return with the other state to obtain a refund of taxes paid to that state.</p> <p>Beginning with tax year 2010, if the non-military employer of a Michigan military spouse in another state does not file Michigan withholding (and most will not), the Michigan taxpayer should make estimated payments to avoid penalty and interest for underpayment of estimates. The taxpayer may be able to request their employer(s) withhold Michigan taxes, or request that no taxes be withheld from their salary and wages for the other state.</p>
Income Exclusions	May exclude military and Michigan National Guard retirement benefits from income.
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income, follows federal rules.
Retirement Income/Survivor Benefits	Military retirement benefits paid to retirees of the armed forces of the United States for services performed while a member of the armed forces are exempt from Michigan income tax. Military retirement benefits may be deducted to the extent they are included in federal adjusted gross income. As with other pensions, only the participant, or in the case of death or disability, his or her surviving spouse, may claim the subtractions. Michigan will not tax military survivor benefits that are exempt from federal income tax and are not included in federal adjusted gross income. Survivor benefits that are classified as military compensation or military retirement pay may be deducted to the extent they are included in federal adjusted gross income for the surviving spouse only.

Deadline/Extensions	<p>Deadline to avoid a penalty your return must be postmarked by April 15, 2019.</p> <p>United States military personnel serving in a combat zone on April 15, 2019, will be given 180 days after leaving the combat zone to file their federal and State tax returns and will be exempt from penalties and interest. When e-filing, service men and women serving in combat zones should enter the words "Combat Zone " in the preparer notes. When filing a paper return, print "Combat Zone" in ink on the top of page 1 of the MI-1040. Visit Treasury's Web site at Michigan Dept. of Treasury for more information.</p>
Use Tax	<p>Michigan has a use tax of 6% on purchases made outside of Michigan. Use tax is due on catalog, telephone, or Internet purchases made from out-of-state sellers as well as purchases while traveling in foreign countries when the items are to be brought into Michigan. Use tax must be paid on the total price (including shipping and handling charges).</p> <p>Beginning October 1, 2015, some Internet retailers began charging tax on their online sales. Taxpayers should review their records to determine if the online retailer charged tax at the time of sale. If the tax was paid then, no additional tax would be due.</p>
Special Military Processing	<p>MI does not tax military pay. Use Form MI-1040 and Schedule 1 to subtract military pay. The 2018 exemption for taxpayers who either have a service-connected disability or have a dependent with a service-connected disability is \$400.</p>
Same-Sex Marriage	<p>Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i>, June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. As of June 26, 2015, same-sex spouses who file Michigan income tax returns and who are married under the laws of the State of Michigan or under the laws of another state must claim either "married filing jointly" or "married filing separately" status on Michigan income tax return. If the spouses file a joint federal income tax return, they must also file a joint Michigan return. If the spouses did not file a joint federal return, they may choose to file separately or jointly. Michigan income tax returns may be amended to claim "married filing jointly" if the same sex spouses choose to do so, but the Department will not require amended returns. If an amended return is filed, refunds will only be issued if the return is filed within 4 years of the date of the original return date.</p>

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MINNESOTA

Minnesota Department of Revenue
600 N. Robert St
St. Paul, MN 55146

↪ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (651) 296-3781, (800) 652-9094

Forms: [Forms](#)

Refunds: [Refund Status](#); (651) 296-4444 (metro); (800) 657-3676 (elsewhere)

Web site: [Department of Revenue](#)

Electronic Filing: [E-filing Webpage](#)

State filing address:

Minnesota Individual Income Tax Mail
Station 0010
St. Paul, MN 55145-0010

You can also pay by phone at 1-800-570-3329

E-File Information	See E-Filing page for options. If you do not want your preparer to file your return electronically, check the appropriate box at the bottom of the return. Preparers who filed more than 10 Minnesota returns last year are required to electronically file all Minnesota returns, unless you indicate otherwise.
Who must file?	Any Minnesota resident, part-year resident and nonresident with income or earnings from Minnesota totaling \$10,650 or more (military pay, which Minnesota does not tax, does not count).
What forms to file?	Taxpayers file Form M-1 ; Part year and nonresidents file Schedule M1NR .
Criteria for Residency	<p>A resident is anyone who (or whose spouse) during the tax year maintained an abode in Minnesota or lived in Minnesota for at least 183 days</p> <p><u>Resident military spouse:</u> If you are the spouse of an active duty military member who is stationed outside of Minnesota, all income you earned in another state is assignable to Minnesota.</p> <p><u>Nonresident military spouse:</u> Per the MSSRA, income, even if earned in Minnesota, is exempt from Minnesota taxation provided one is living in Minnesota only to be with a spouse in the military, who is in Minnesota on military orders and who shares a domicile (i.e., permanent home) with the spouse in another state.</p> <p>Reciprocity agreements: Minnesota has reciprocity agreements with Michigan and North Dakota, under which any resident of either of these states is entitled to subtract any earnings from Minnesota from income reported to Minnesota.</p>
Deductions	Minnesota uses same amounts as federal return, but personal deduction based on filing status and number of dependents. Includes active-duty and reservist pay. See page 11 of the Instruction Booklet .
Capital Gains/Losses	Follows federal rules for income. Capital gain income from mutual funds is not exempt.

Retirement Income	<p>Federal pensions are taxable in Minnesota. However, if you are a veteran of the U.S. military, including the National Guard and Reserves, you may qualify for a tax credit. To qualify, you must have separated from military service before the end of the year and one of the following must be true: You served at least 20 years in the military (including the National Guard and reserves); You have a service-connected disability that is 100 percent total and permanent (as rated by the U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs); or you were honorably discharged and you receive a pension or other retirement pay for service in the military. Minnesota tax treatment is more complicated than most states. Minnesota DOR Members of the Military Link</p>
Deadline/Extensions	<p>If you are active duty military in a presidentially designated combat zone or contingency operation, you may file and pay your Minnesota income taxes up to 180 days after the last day you are in the combat zone or the last day of any continuous hospitalization for injuries sustained while serving in the combat zone. When you file your Minnesota income tax return, enclose a separate sheet stating that you were serving in a combat zone.</p> <p>If you are stationed outside the United States but not involved in combat zone operations, you have until October 15, 2019 to file your return, but must pay any tax owed by April 15, 2019.</p>
Military pay	<p>Military pay, both active duty and Reserve/National Guard, may be subtracted from income taxable by Minnesota. Military members are not required to file a Minnesota return if gross income minus military pay is less than \$10,650. Civilian employees of the military or state military employees cannot take this subtraction regardless of where this income was earned.</p> <p>If you had nonmilitary income taxed by another state while you were a Minnesota resident, you may qualify for a credit for taxes paid to another state (see Schedule M1CR, <i>Credit for Income Tax Paid to Another State</i>).</p> <p>Military members are eligible for a credit of \$120 for each month they served in a combat zone or hazardous duty area if Minnesota is your state of legal residence (domicile). Complete Form M99; see page 20 of Instruction Booklet - Military Personnel</p>

Special Military Processing Use tax	<p>If you purchased taxable items for personal use and did not pay sales tax, you may owe use tax. Generally, the use tax is the same rate as the state sales tax. If you live in a local tax area, include the use tax that is applicable to your local use tax.</p> <p>You may owe use tax if you purchase taxable item(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the Internet, by mail order, etc., and the seller doesn't collect Minnesota sales tax from you, • In a state or country that does not collect Minnesota sales tax from you, or • From an out-of-state seller who properly collects another state's sales tax at a rate lower than Minnesota's. (In this case, you owe the difference between the two rates.). <p>Add all of your taxable purchases. If they total more than \$770, file Form UT1, <i>Individual Use Tax Return</i>, by April 15, 2019 for all taxable items you purchased during the calendar year.</p> <p>If your total purchases for personal use are less than \$770, you do not have to file and pay use tax.</p> <p>To file online go to www.revenue.state.mn.us and type Individual Use Tax in the Search box. Click on Individual Use Tax Return Online Filing System. Follow the prompts to file your return.</p> <p>Form UT1, <i>Individual Use Tax Return</i> and Fact Sheet 156, <i>Use Tax for Individuals</i>, are available on our website or by calling 651-296-6181 or 1-800-657-3777.</p> <p>Minnesota residents who are in the military can take a subtraction for military pay if included in federal taxable income, including Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Program pay earned under Title 32. Use Schedule M1M to claim these subtractions.</p> <p>If you had nonmilitary income taxed by another state while you were a Minnesota resident, you may qualify for a credit for taxes paid to another state (see Schedule M1CR, <i>Credit for Income Tax Paid to Another State</i>). Link</p>
Same-Sex Marriage	<p>Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i>, June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Taxpayers who file their federal return as married should do the same for Minnesota.</p>

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MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 1033
Jackson, MS 39215-1033

➤ **Member of Federal/State E- file program**

General Information: (601) 923-7700
Forms: (601) 923-7815 & [Forms](#)
Web site: [Department of Revenue](#)

Refund Status: (601) 923-7801; [Refund](#)
Electronic Filing: (601) 923-7582

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

Mississippi Department of Revenue
P. O. Box 23075
Jackson, MS 39225
[Online payment link](#)

Refund expected or no payment:

Mississippi Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 23058
Jackson, MS 39225-3058

E-File Information	Tax sites must retain MS 8453 and all supporting documents for three years, though it need not be mailed. Allows state only e-file. See E-filing page for options.
Who must file?	Residents, even those working outside of Mississippi, must file a MS tax return if their income exceeds the following amounts: single, \$8,300; married filing jointly, \$16,600 (plus \$1,500 for each dependent). Part-year and nonresidents must file if they have any MS income.
What forms to file?	Full year residents file Form 80-105 ; Part year and nonresidents file Form 80-205 . See Instructions .
Criteria for Residency	An individual who maintains a home, apartment or other place of abode in Mississippi, or who exercises the rights of citizenship in Mississippi by meeting the requirements as a voter or who enjoys the benefits of homestead exemption, is a legal resident of the State of Mississippi and remains a resident although temporarily absent from the state for varying intervals of time. An individual remains a legal resident of Mississippi until citizenship rights are relinquished and a new legal residence is established. Changes in driver's license, vehicle tags, voter registration, and property taxes show intent to change legal residence. If you moved into or out of Mississippi in 2018, you are considered a part-year resident and must file the Non-Resident and Part-Year Resident Return, Form 80-205. You will be taxed only on income earned while a resident of Mississippi and you will prorate your deductions and exemptions.
Exemptions	Personal exemptions: \$12,000 for married couples filing jointly/separately, or spouse died in 2018; \$6,000 for single individuals, and \$8,000 for head of household. For additional exemptions, see page 5 of Instructions .

Military Pay	Income paid to a member of the Armed Forces as additional compensation for hazardous duty pay in a combat zone designated by the President is exempt from Mississippi Income Tax. The first \$15,000 of salary received by those serving in the National Guard or Reserve forces is excluded from income. Compensation that qualifies for exclusion includes payment received for inactive duty training (monthly or special drills or meetings), active duty training (summer camps, special schools, cruises), and state active duty (emergency duty.)
Military Residency Status	<p>Mississippi Resident - If an individual enters the Armed Forces when he or she is a Mississippi resident, he or she does not lose Mississippi residency status, even if absent from Mississippi on military orders. These service members are subject to the same residency requirements as any other Mississippi resident and are required to file a Mississippi income tax return.</p> <p>Non-Resident - If a service member is not a Mississippi resident but is stationed in Mississippi by military orders, his or her military income is not subject to Mississippi income tax. However, if he or she has income subject to Mississippi tax, file Form 80-205 (Non-Resident Form). Mississippi does tax other income earned in this state by a service member. See also the MSRRA (below).</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state.</p> <p>Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA): The Military Spouses Residency Relief Act (MSRRA), provides that spouses of military personnel who move to Mississippi due to a service member spouse being posted for military duty can keep their former residence for tax purposes. This allows non-resident spouses to exclude Mississippi income if the spouse meets certain criteria, such as filing and paying income tax to the state of residency. More information regarding the MSRRA is available at this Link.</p>
Income Exclusions	<p>May exclude Social Security income. Income paid to a member of the Armed Forces as additional compensation for hazardous duty pay in a combat zone (designated by the President) is exempt from Mississippi Income Tax (see Military Pay, above).</p> <p>The first \$15,000 of salary received by those serving in the National Guard or Reserve forces is excluded from income. Compensation that qualifies for exclusion includes payment received for inactive duty training (monthly or special drills or meetings), active duty training (summer camps, special schools, cruises), and state active duty (emergency duty).</p>
Income Deductions	<p>May choose to itemize or take standard deduction, regardless of federal election. Standard deductions are as follows: \$4,600 for married couples filing jointly or spouse who died in 2017; \$2,300 for single individual and each spouse of a couple filing separately; \$3,400 for head of household.</p> <p>House Bill 33 - Miss. Code Ann. §27-7-22 Authorizes an income tax credit for taxpayers that employ persons who are honorably discharged veterans who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States on or after September 11, 2001, and who have been unemployed for six consecutive months immediately prior to being employed by such taxpayers. Any unused veterans credit claimed under House bill 33 can be carried forward for five consecutive years from the close of the tax year in which the credit was earned. This bill went into effect January 1, 2016, available to a taxpayer who employs a person who is a new hire employed after January 1, 2015.</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	Information regarding capital gains and losses is available at this Link.

Retirement Income	May exclude all retirement pay. Mississippi does not tax benefits received from U.S. Social Security, Railroad Retirement Public Welfare assistance, Veterans' Administration payments, or workers' compensation. Any portion of such income, which may be taxed under federal law, is not subject to Mississippi's income tax. Since Mississippi does not tax Social Security benefits, the deductions related to that income such as Medicare tax withheld are not allowed. However, pensions and annuities that is taxable as early or excess distributions under the Federal Internal Revenue Code (see Federal Form 5329) do not qualify for exemption from Mississippi income tax.
Deadline/Extensions	<p>Calendar year returns must be filed no later than April 15, 2019. If you will receive a refund or will not owe any additional tax, Mississippi will allow you the same time to file your return as allowed by federal. However, if you owe additional taxes, you must remit the tax due with Form 80-106, on or before the due date of the return.</p> <p>The authorized extension of time to file does not extend the time for payment of tax due. Interest and penalty will apply on any underpayment of tax. See the "Interest and Penalty Provisions" section of the Instructions for more information.</p> <p>An installment agreement is available to taxpayers that have a tax liability of at least \$75. In order to qualify for the installment agreement, the return must be filed on or before the due date, or any extensions allowed, and Form 71-661 must be submitted with the return. You (and your spouse if a joint return) must have filed all required income tax returns and paid all taxes due for the past five years. There are two types of installment agreements for taxpayers that have a tax liability:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tax liability of \$75 but no more than \$3,000 - The installment agreement allows you to pay the amount due in twelve equal monthly installments. 2) Tax liability exceeding \$3,000 and an installment agreement with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for the same tax year - The installment agreement allows you to pay the amount due in sixty equal monthly installments. You must attach a copy of the approved installment agreement notification from the IRS. The agreement may be terminated if any installment payment is not made timely. It may also be terminated if you do not pay any other tax liability when the liability is due.
Use tax	If during 2018 you made out-of-state purchases of goods or services that you used, stored or consumed in Mississippi and did not pay sales taxes to any state, you are required to pay Mississippi Consumer Use Tax generally at a rate of 7% of the purchase price. More information about the use tax is available at this Link .
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. For tax years within the statute of limitations (three years from the due date of the return or three years after the granted extension date), amended returns will be accepted for married same-sex couples who originally filed "single" returns to file as "married filing jointly".

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MISSOURI

Missouri Department of Revenue
301 West High St.,
Jefferson City, MO 65101

↪ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (573) 751-3505

Forms: (800) 877-6881,
[Forms](#)

Web site: [Dept. of Revenue](#)

Refund Status: (573) 751-3505; income@dor.mo.gov

Missouri Department of Revenue Military Guide: [Military DOR Reference Guide \(Revised JAN 2019\)](#)

Military Liaison: (816) 236-9440; military@dor.mo.gov

State filing addresses: <i>Payment enclosed:</i>	<i>Refund Expected</i>
Individual Income Tax	Individual Income Tax
P.O. Box 329	P.O. Box 500
Jefferson City, MO 65107-0329	Jefferson City, MO 65106-0500
Phone: (573) 751-7200	Phone: (573) 751-3505
Fax: (573) 751-2195	Fax: (573) 751-2195

E-File Information	For answers to MO e-file questions see FAQ: E-File . Tax sites must retain MO 8453 and all supporting documents for four years.
Who must file?	You do not have to file if not required to file a Federal return. If you did file a Federal return, you still do not have to file a Missouri return if your income is less than \$1,200 and you are Missouri resident, if your income is less than \$600 and you are a nonresident, or if your Missouri adjusted gross income is less than the amount of your standard deduction plus your exemption amount. See 2018 Reference Guide
What forms to file?	All taxpayers may use long form, . Some may use short form MO 1040A . To apportion income between MO and other states, use MO NRI for nonresidents or part year residents filing as nonresidents. Effective for the 2007 tax year and forward, military individuals who are not required to file a Missouri return can use the No Return Required - Military . This form should be submitted to the Department by the return's due date. Submitting this online form timely should prevent the Department from sending a "Request for Tax Return" notice to a military individual.

Requirements for Residency	You qualify as a Missouri resident if you have permanent living quarters in the state and spent more than 183 days of the taxable year in Missouri. , Missouri will consider someone a non-resident if they were domiciled in MO, but didn't maintain permanent residence in Missouri, maintained a permanent place of abode elsewhere, and spent 30 days or less of the taxable year in Missouri.
Exemptions/Standard Deductions	For 2018, the standard deduction is \$12,000 for single filers, \$24,000 for married filers, and \$18,000 for head of household filers, almost double last years amounts. However, exemptions have been eliminated.
Military Pay	<p>Active-duty military pay of a Missouri domiciliary stationed outside of Missouri may be deducted from taxable income if proper documentation is provided. Please attach a copy of your Leave and Earnings Statement and any other official document, such as your Military Orders, which validates how long you were in active duty status and the amount you earned in active duty status during 2018. Failure to attach the requested documentation may result in the disallowance of this deduction. If you have additional questions about this deduction, you may contact the Department's military liaison at military@dor.mo.gov.</p> <p>Complete Form MO-NRI and attach to Form MO-1040.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act prevents military personnel from being taxed on their military income by any state other than the state they declare as their state of residence. The Military Spouses Residency Relief Act prevents income earned by Servicemembers' spouses from being taxed by any state other than the state they declare as their state of residence.</p> <p>See the MO Department of Revenue Military Reference Guide.</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	Follows federal rules.
Retirement Income	<p>Missouri law allows for a deduction for public pensions, private pensions, social security and social security disability payments and military pensions on the 2018 Missouri income tax return if certain income limitations are met.</p> <p>Complete Form MO-A, Part 3, enter the total of the public pension, private pension, social security and social security disability exemptions and military pensions on Form MO-1040, line 8.</p>
Deadline/Extensions	Due date is April 15, 2019.
Military Extension of Deadlines – How to Qualify	<p>The deadline for filing tax returns, paying taxes, or filing claims for refund, are automatically extended if either of the following statements is true:</p> <p>You serve in the Armed Forces in a combat zone or you have qualifying service outside of a combat zone. A qualifying service outside of a combat zone is the service in direct support of military operations in the combat zone, and the service qualifies you for special military pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger. Other qualifying services would include if you were hospitalized while serving in a combat zone, or hospitalized after serving in the combat zone and have a wound, disease, or injury that happened while serving in the combat zone.</p> <p>You serve in the Armed Forces on deployment outside the United States away from your permanent duty station while participating in a contingency operation. A contingency operation is a military operation that is designated by the Secretary of Defense or results in calling members of the uniformed services to active duty (or retains them on active duty) during a war or a national emergency declared by the President or Congress.</p>

Length of Military Extension	Your deadline for taking actions with the Missouri Department of Revenue is extended for 180 days after the last day you are in a combat zone, have qualifying service outside of the combat zone, or serve in a contingency operation (or the last day the area qualifies as a combat zone or the operation qualifies as a contingency operation). If you entered the combat zone or began serving in the contingency operation before the period of time to take the action began, your deadline is extended by the entire period of time you have to take the action.
Use Tax	Use tax is imposed on the storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property in this state. You must pay consumer's use tax on tangible personal property stored, used, or consumed in Missouri unless you paid tax to the seller or the property is exempt from tax. If an out-of-state seller does not collect use tax from the purchaser, the purchaser is responsible for remitting the use tax to Missouri. A purchaser is required to file a use tax return if the cumulative purchases subject to use tax exceed \$2,000 in a calendar year. Use tax is computed on the purchase price of the goods. Use Form 4340, Consumer's Use Tax Return .
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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MONTANA

Montana Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 5805 Helena,
MT 59604-5805

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (406) 444-2830 (for hearing impaired),
(406) 444-6900 (Helena), DORCustomerAssistance@mt.gov
Forms: (406) 444-6900; [Forms Directory](#)
Web site: [Department of Revenue](#)
Refunds: (406) 444-6900 [Where's My Refund?](#)
Electronic Filing: (406) 444-6900; [Online Services](#)

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:
Montana Department of Revenue
PO Box 6308
Helena, MT 59604-6308

Refund expected or no payment:
Montana Department of Revenue
PO Box 6577
Helena, MT 59604-6577

E-File Information	Options include commercial tax preparers and possibly free services available through the following: Montana Free File (MFF) , a public-awareness campaign by government and non-profit organizations to promote tax filing options that are free; Taxpayer Access Point (TAP) , a free service that gives individuals s access to manage their accounts with the Montana Department of Revenue. (to set up an account by which to view your own information, you must have filed previously in Montana within the past five years). Both TAP and Montana Free File can be accessed at https://mtrevenue.gov/taxes/individual-income-tax/filing-options/ Tax sites should give MT 8453 and all supporting documents to clients for safekeeping for 5 years. Do not mail the MT 8453 to the state.		
Who must file?	If you are a resident, non-resident, or part-year resident, you have to file a Montana individual income tax return when you have Montana source income and your federal gross income, excluding unemployment compensation, is equal to or greater than the corresponding amounts that are identified in the chart:		
	If your filing status is...	AND at the end of 2018 you were...	THEN you have to file a tax return if your federal gross income, excluding unemployment compensation was at least...
	Single, or married filing separately	Under 65	\$4,580
		65 or older	\$70200
	Head of household	Under 65	\$9,160
		65 or older	\$11,600
	Married filing jointly with your spouse	Both under 65	\$11,600
		One spouse 65 or older	\$11,600
		Both spouses 65 or older	\$14,0400
<i>You are entitled to an additional exemption if you or your spouse is blind. Increase your federal gross income by \$2,440 to determine if you are required to file.</i>			
What forms to file?	All taxpayers may use Form 2 . Full year residents may use Form 2EZ , provided other requirements are met (e.g., no dependents) . See Montana Form 2 Instructions .		

Criteria for Residency	You are a resident of Montana for individual income tax purposes if you live in Montana or if you maintain a permanent home in Montana, i.e., a dwelling place you habitually use as your home, whether or not you own it and whether or not you may someday leave. You do not lose your Montana residency if you leave the state temporarily with the intention of returning. Your Montana residency is lost when you move outside of Montana with no intention of returning. Unless there is a specific exception under Montana law, if you establish Montana residency for any other purpose, you are considered a Montana resident for income tax purposes.
Exemptions	Personal exemptions are \$2,440 per person see line 12 of Form 2 .
Military Pay	Military salaries paid for active duty in the regular armed forces received under Title 10 is excluded from Montana adjusted gross income. Must attach copy of orders. Separation pay is not considered a “wage” paid for active duty in the regular armed forces and is not exempt from Montana source income. The following military compensation is not exempt: 1) Salaries received for annual training and inactive duty training; 2) Salaries received while a member of a reserve component of the armed forces that is not received as part of a "contingency operation" as defined in 10 U.S.C. §101 or as part of a "homeland defense activity" as defined in 32 U.S.C. § 901; 3) Salaries received while a member of the National Guard engaged in "active Guard and Reserve duty" as defined in 10 U.S.C. § 101.
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. When one spouse is a resident and the other a non-resident, must use “married filing separately” status. Note that under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, states cannot consider military income when determining the tax rate for other income earned in the state by a nonresident serviceperson or spouse.</p> <p>Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a Servicemember may be exempt from Montana income tax on income from services performed there if (1) the Servicemember is present in Montana in compliance with military orders; (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the Servicemember; and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state.</p>
Income Exclusions	Social Security payments: To determine if they are excludible from income, complete Taxable Social Security Benefits Worksheet, Form 2, page 5. https://app.mt.gov/myrevenue/Endpoint/DownloadPdf?yearId=937
Income Deductions	You must choose between the standard or itemized deductions. To determine which is more beneficial complete the Standard and Itemized Deductions Schedule on page 6 of Form 2. When you and your spouse file, you must both use the standard deduction or itemize your deductions. When you elect to itemize your deductions, you must mark the box and include page 6 of Form 2 with your return.
Capital Gains/Losses	Enter the same amount of your capital gain or loss that you reported on your federal income tax return. Married taxpayers who filed jointly for federal tax purposes but separate Montana tax returns may allocate the amount of losses shown on the federal joint return between the spouses. If you and your spouse jointly held the property, you must split the income equally between both spouses unless you and your spouse can show a different proportional ownership.
Retirement Income	May exclude up to \$4,180 of retirement pay per taxpayer if Federally Adjusted Gross Income less than \$34,820 regardless of your filing status.

Deadline/Extensions	<p>Due April 15, 2019.</p> <p>Montana law follows federal law with respect to the time allowed for filing a return. Therefore, the extension of time to file your Montana tax return is the same for filing your federal tax return. If you are serving in a combat zone or in a contingency operation, you (and/or your spouse) can extend the filing of your Montana tax return for up to 180 days after your last day in a combat zone. If you are filing your tax return under this provision, clearly write on the top of Montana Form 2, using red ink, "combat zone or contingency operations extension," and file your tax return within 180 days after your last day in a combat zone. If you file within the 180 days, you are not assessed any penalties or interest.</p>
Same-Sex Marriage	<p>Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i>, June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Couples who were married prior to 2014 may amend prior filings for any year they were married that is still open under the statute of limitations.</p>

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NEBRASKA

Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 94818
Lincoln, NE 68509-4818

 *Member of Federal/State E-file program*

General Information: (800) 742-7474
Forms: [Forms](#)
Web site: [Department of Revenue](#)
Refund Status: (402) 471-5729 and (800) 742-7474
[Refund Status](#)
E-file help desk: (402) 471-5729 and (800) 742-7474

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

Nebraska Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 98934
Lincoln, NE 68509-8934

Refund expected or no payment:

Nebraska Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 98912
Lincoln, NE 68509-8912

E-File Information	Nebraska Online Services . Nebraska asks that you provide the requested Nebraska driver's license or state-issued ID card information when completing the taxpayer's tax return. Providing this information is voluntary, but would help protect the taxpayer from identity theft. Providing this information may also lead to quicker processing of the tax return. The Armed Forces Tax Council (all military branches) and OJAG, Code 16 (Navy) require retention of this form and essential documents until December 31 st of the year the return was filed.
Who must file?	Residents must file if they were required to file a federal return, or if they have more than \$5,000 in Nebraska adjustments to federal income. Nonresidents must file if they had any income derived from or connected with Nebraska sources.
What forms to file?	All taxpayers use 1040N . Partial-year residents also file Nebraska Schedule III.
Requirements for Residency	Follows general residency rules, except that persons present in the state for more than six months are part-year residents for tax purposes.
Exemptions	The personal exemption credit for 2018 is \$134 per exemption. The personal exemption credit will be multiplied by the sum of the number of child credits and dependent credits claimed on the federal return, plus two for a married, filing jointly return, or plus one for any other return. The personal exemption credit is available for any person that cannot be claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's income tax return.
Military Pay	Active duty military pay to Nebraska residents is taxed. Military pay received by a nonresident Servicemember stationed in Nebraska is not subject to Nebraska income tax. See NE Military Servicemember's Information Guide .

Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. Must use same filing status as federal return unless the one spouse is a non-resident. In this case if they file federal MFJ they may choose between filing MFJ or MFS.</p> <p>Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a Servicemember may be exempt from Nebraska income tax on income from services performed there if (1) the Servicemember is present in Nebraska in compliance with military orders; (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the Servicemember; and (3) the spouse is a legal resident of the same state as the Servicemember. See: Military Members FAQ. Qualified spouse may be due a refund of Nebraska income tax withheld in 2018. To receive this refund of Nebraska tax, a NE income tax return, Form 1040N, must be filed, along with a Schedule III – Computation of NE Tax for Nonresidents and Partial-Year Residents Only. On line 65 of Schedule III, write “Exempt Nonresident Military Spouse,” and enter zero as the amount of Nebraska source income.</p> <p>Qualified spouses must complete and file the Nebraska Nonresident Employee Certificate for Allocation of Withholding Tax, Form 9N, with their employers. On Form 9N, check the box certifying that they are a qualified spouse. If the employer has done any withholding for 2018, an adjustment can be made on a future paycheck to refund this prior withholding. The form can be accessed at: Form 9N.</p> <p>If claiming exemption from withholding, the Form 9N is effective for one calendar year. A new Form 9N must be completed and given to the employer each year to maintain exempt status for the following tax year. If, during the year, the spouse no longer meets the requirements for exemption, the spouse must complete a new Form 9N.</p>
Standard Deductions	<p>All taxpayers are allowed the larger of the Nebraska standard deduction or federal itemized deduction, minus state and local income taxes claimed on Federal Schedule A. The 2018 standard deduction is \$6,750 for single or married, filing separately taxpayers; \$13,500 for married, filing jointly taxpayers; and \$9,900 for head of household taxpayers. If the standard deduction is used on the federal return, then the Nebraska standard deduction must be used on the Nebraska return. See pages 7-8 of Form 1040N Booklet</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	<p>Follows federal rules.</p>
Retirement Income	<p>Enter the amount of military retirement income allowable as a deduction based on your previously filed Form 1040N-MIL. Nebraska law provides that the exclusion of 40% of an individual’s military retirement benefit begins in the year in which the election is made.</p>

Deadline/Extensions	<p>Deadline is April 15, 2019. Nebraska Extension of Time. The Department accepts the federal extension of time to file. It is only necessary to file a Nebraska extension of time if you are making a tentative tax payment or when a federal extension is not filed. A six-month extension to file Form 1040N may only be obtained by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attaching a copy of a timely-filed Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return, Federal Form 4868, to the Nebraska return when filed; 2. Attaching a schedule to your Nebraska return listing your federal confirmation number and providing an explanation that you received an automatic federal extension by making a payment of your federal estimate of tax due using a credit card; 3. Filing a Nebraska Application for Extension of Time, Form 4868N, on or before the due date of the return, when you need to make a tentative Nebraska payment or when a federal extension is not being requested; or 4. Attaching a copy of the statement or letter submitted with your federal return requesting the automatic extension of time to file for a U.S. citizen residing outside the U.S. or Puerto Rico, to the Nebraska return when filed.
Special Military Processing	Check the box "Active Military" on Form 1040N if taxpayers or spouse are active military Servicemembers at any time during the tax year (including National Guard or Reserve personnel called to active duty). Taxpayers receiving combat pay have the same extended due date for filing a Nebraska return as for the federal return.
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	Your Nebraska filing status is the same as your Federal filing status, with one exception: you are free to file Married Filing Separately in your Nebraska filing if you filed a joint Federal return and one spouse is a Nebraska resident and the other is a Nebraska part-year resident or nonresident.
Use Tax	When state and local sales taxes are not collected (as often happens in transactions by Internet, phone, or mail) Nebraska requires the buyer to pay the state a use tax of the same rate. See the Nebraska Consumer's Use Tax Information Guide .
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. For tax years 2015 and after, same-sex married couples must file their Nebraska individual income tax returns with the same filing status used to file their federal income tax returns, using either a married, filing jointly or married, filing separately filing status. Additionally, same-sex married couples who file an original Nebraska individual income tax return on or after June 29, 2015, for a tax year prior to 2015, must file their returns using the same filing status used to file their federal income tax returns.

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NEVADA – NO STATE INCOME TAX

Department of Taxation

1550 College Parkway, Suite 115

Carson City, Nevada 89706

Phone (775) 684-2000 Fax (775) 684-2020

Office Hours: 08:00-17:00

Call Center Phone (866) 962-3707

Call Center Hours of Operation: 08:00--17:00 PCT

Website: [Nevada Department of Taxation](http://www.nv.gov/tax)

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NEW HAMPSHIRE – NO STATE EARNED INCOME TAX

NH Department of Revenue Administration
109 Pleasant Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
Phone: 603-230-5000; Fax: 603-230-5945

Website: [NH Department of Revenue](http://www.nh.gov/tax)

Special Military Processing None

**Filing requirements based
on Federal Filing Status** None

Single A resident SVCM must file if she/he has interest / dividend income over \$2,400. The return is due on April 15, 2019. Use the Interest and Dividends Tax Return, available [here](#).

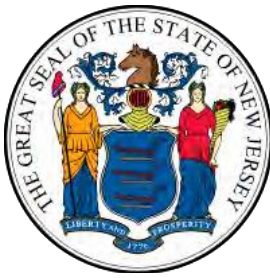
Married A resident SVCM must file if she/he has interest / dividend income over \$4,800 (MFJ) or \$2,400 (MFS). The return is due on April 15, 2019. Use the Interest and Dividends Tax Return, available [here](#).

Submit completed form to:

NH DRA
PO Box 637
Concord, NH 03302-0637

Miscellaneous Call Central Taxpayer Services at (603)-230-5920 with questions.

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NEW JERSEY

State of New Jersey Department of the Treasury
Division of Taxation
P.O. Box 240
Trenton, NJ 08695-0240

Member of Federal/State E-file Program

General Information: (609) 826-4400, [Other numbers](#)

Website: [Division of Taxation](#)

Refunds: (800) 323-4400 (in NJ, NY, PA, DE, and MD); (609) 826-4400 automated and 609-292-6400 Live person

Forms: [Forms](#)

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

State of New Jersey
Division of Taxation
Revenue Processing Center--Payments
PO Box 111
Trenton, NJ 08645-0111

Refund expected or no payment:

State of New Jersey
Division of Taxation
Revenue Processing Center--Refunds
PO Box 555
Trenton, NJ 08647-0555

E-File Information	NJ WebFile is a free means of e-filing simple full-year resident returns. Retain Form NJ-8879 and supporting documents for a period of three years. See website for other free filing options.
Who must file?	If you are a resident of New Jersey, you must file Form NJ-1040 for tax year 2018 if your income for the entire taxable year from all sources, including your military pay, including combat pay (does not include housing allowances, mustering-out payments and subsistence), is more than \$20,000 (\$10,000 if filing status is single or married/CU, filing separate return). If you are a nonresident you are required to file Form NJ-1040NR if you have earned income from New Jersey sources other than your military pay and your income for the entire taxable year from all sources, not including your military pay, is more than \$20,000 (\$10,000 if filing status is single or married/CU, filing separate returns). There are no part-year tax returns. Part-year residents must use Form NJ-1040, and part-year nonresidents must use Form NJ-1040NR. See the NJ-1040 Booklet for additional information.
What forms to file?	Full year and part year residents file Form NJ-1040; nonresidents file Form NJ-1040NR. Part-year residents who had NJ income while a nonresident of NJ may have to file both forms. (See Above).

Criteria for Residency	<p>You are a resident if New Jersey is your permanent legal residence (domicile) or you maintained a permanent residence there throughout the year and less spent more than 183 days there. A member of the Armed Forces whose home of record (domicile) is outside of New Jersey does not become a resident of the State when assigned to a duty station in New Jersey. He or she is a nonresident for income tax purposes.</p> <p>If your home of record (domicile) was New Jersey when you entered the service, you remain a resident of New Jersey for income tax purposes, <i>unless you qualify for nonresident status</i> (see below). Your domicile does not change when you are temporarily assigned to duty in another state or country.</p> <p>Military personnel who are domiciled in New Jersey, but who meet all three of the following conditions for the entire year, are considered nonresidents for income tax purposes: 1) You did not maintain a permanent home in New Jersey; and 2) You did maintain a permanent home outside of New Jersey; and 3) You did not spend more than thirty days in New Jersey during the taxable year.</p> <p>If you are a member of the Armed Forces whose home of record (domicile) is New Jersey, you are not considered to be maintaining a <i>permanent home outside of New Jersey</i> if you are residing on shipboard or in barracks, billets, or bachelor officer quarters. However, if you pay for and maintain an apartment or home outside of New Jersey, either by out-of-pocket payments or forfeiture of quarters allowance, that residence constitutes a permanent home outside of New Jersey; in such a case, you are a nonresident.</p>
Exemptions	<p>Personal exemptions are \$1,000 per adult, and \$1,500 per dependent. Prorate these amounts if part-year resident. You are eligible for an additional exemption (\$3,000) if you a military veteran who was honorably discharged or released under honorable circumstances from active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States by the last day of the tax year. An additional exemption also is available for your spouse if he/she is a military veteran who was honorably discharged or released under honorable circumstances and you are filing a joint return. You cannot claim this exemption for a domestic partner or for your dependents. You must enclose a copy of Form DD-214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty, with your return the first time you claim the exemption(s). This form does not need to be submitted each year. You must fill in the oval(s) for the number of exemptions you are claiming or the exemption(s) will be disallowed. Also, enter the total number of veteran exemptions in the box on Line 12c. The number of ovals filled in must equal the number of exemptions claimed.</p>
Military Pay	<p>Follows federal rules; NJ will not consider military income when determining the tax rate for other income earned in NJ by a nonresident serviceperson or spouse. When completing a NJ nonresident return, Form NJ-1040NR, nonresident servicepersons do not report military pay on the wages line.</p> <p>(See: http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/taxation)</p>

Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. Nonmilitary spouses/civil union partners whose domicile is New Jersey are residents for income tax purposes unless they meet the three qualifications for nonresident status. When a nonmilitary spouse/civil union partner who is a resident had income during the year, he or she must file a resident return.</p> <p>Beginning with tax year 2009, Federal law (Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, P.L. 111-97) allows a military Servicemember's non-military spouse/civil union partner to keep a tax domicile while moving from state to state, as long as he or she moves into a state to be with a spouse/civil union partner who is in the state on military orders. If a nonmilitary spouse/civil union partner was not domiciled in New Jersey at the time the couple married or entered into a civil union, he or she is not considered a resident of New Jersey if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The principal reason for moving to this State was the transfer of the military spouse/civil union partner; and ▪ The nonmilitary spouse/civil union partner maintains a domicile in another state; and ▪ It is the nonmilitary spouse's/civil union partner's intention to leave New Jersey when the military spouse/civil union partner is transferred or leaves the service. <p>Under the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a nonmilitary spouse/civil union partner who meets these requirements is not subject to New Jersey gross income tax on income (wages) earned from services performed in New Jersey. However, such nonresident civilian spouse/civil union partner is subject to tax on all other types of income earned from New Jersey sources (e.g., gain from sale of property located in New Jersey or income from a business, trade, or profession carried on in this State).</p> <p>A spouse/civil union partner whose wages are exempt from New Jersey gross income tax may claim an exemption from New Jersey income tax withholding by filing Form NJ-165, Employee's Certificate of Non-residence in New Jersey, with their employer. He or she must notify the employer if conditions for the withholding exemption no longer apply. If New Jersey income tax was erroneously withheld from your wages or you erroneously made estimated tax payments, you must file a New Jersey nonresident return (Form NJ-1040NR) to obtain a refund.</p> <p>However, a nonresident civilian spouse/civil union partner who lives outside New Jersey is subject to New Jersey gross income tax on wages earned in this State and may not use Form NJ-165 to claim exemption from New Jersey gross income tax withholding on wages earned in this State. The New Jersey wages, as well as any other income from New Jersey sources (e.g., income or gain from sale of property located in New Jersey), must be reported on Form NJ-1040NR.</p> <p>In general, taxpayers must use the same filing status for New Jersey gross income tax purposes as for Federal income tax purposes, unless they are a civil union couple. A</p>
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	<p>married couple who files a joint Federal income tax return must file a joint New Jersey income tax return. However, an exception exists where one spouse/civil union partner is a New Jersey resident and the other is a nonresident for the entire year. In this case, the resident may file a separate return unless both agree to file jointly as residents. If a joint resident return is filed, their joint income will be taxed as if both were residents.</p> <p>If you are a resident of New Jersey, you (and your military spouse/civil union partner if he or she is also a resident) must file a resident return (Form NJ-1040) if your income for the entire taxable year from all sources, (including military pay of your spouse/civil union partner if filing a joint return), is more than the filing threshold amount for your filing status, i.e.: \$20,000 (\$10,000 if filing status is single or married/civil union partner, filing separate return). If you are a nonresident, you (and your military spouse/civil union partner if he or she is also a nonresident) are required to file a nonresident return (Form NJ-1040NR) if you (or your spouse/civil union partner) have earned income from New Jersey sources other than military pay and your income for the entire taxable year from all sources, not including military pay, is more than \$20,000 (\$10,000 if filing status is single or married/civil union partner, filing separate return).</p> <p>Under the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a nonresident civilian spouse/civil union partner of a Servicemember may be exempt from New Jersey income tax on earned income from services performed in New Jersey if he or she meets certain requirements. Please see this website for more information: Non-military Spouses and Civil Union Partners of Military Members.</p>
Income Exclusions	May exclude social security income, New Jersey lottery winnings of \$10,000 or less.
Income Deductions	No standard deduction; may deduct certain medical expenses, qualified Archer medical savings account (MSA) contributions, health insurance costs of the self-employed, alimony or separate maintenance payments, qualified conservation contributions, and a health enterprise zone deduction on your income tax return. .
Capital Gains/Losses	Generally taxed as ordinary income. Follows federal rules on sale of principal residence. Cannot report a net loss on NJ return.
Retirement Income	Military retirement pay is not taxable. Exclusion amounts for other plans are \$20,000 (filing status married, filing joint return), \$10,000 (filing status married/CU partner filing separate return), and \$15,000 (filing status single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er)).
Deadlines/Extensions	<p>Due April 15, 2019. A person on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States who cannot file timely because of distance, injury or hospitalization as a result of this service, will automatically receive a six-month extension by enclosing an explanation with the return when filed.</p> <p>New Jersey automatically extends the deadline for filing tax returns, paying taxes, filing claims for refunds, and the taking of other actions related to State income tax for individuals serving in the US Armed Forces and civilians providing support to the Armed Forces in a "combat zone" or a "qualified hazardous duty area." The deadline for filing returns, making payments, or taking any other action is extended for 180 days after the individual leaves the combat zone, or 180 days from the last day of any continuous qualified hospitalization for an injury sustained in the combat zone.</p> <p>The extension for service in a combat zone or qualified hazardous duty area is also granted to a spouse who files a joint return. Must enclose a letter of explanation at the time the return is filed. See: Military Extensions</p>
Special Military Processing	See: Military Information Page
Same-Sex Marriage/ Civil Unions	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Partners in a civil union recognized under New Jersey law must file their New Jersey income tax returns using the same filing statuses accorded spouses under New Jersey Gross Income Tax Law. Civil union partners may not use the filing status single.

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NEW MEXICO

Taxation and Revenue Department
1200 South St. Francis Drive
P.O. Box 5374
Santa Fe, NM 87502-5374

↪ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (505) 827-0700
Forms: (505) 827-2206; [Forms](#)
Web site: [Taxation and Revenue Department](#)
Refunds: [Refund Status](#), (866) 285-2996
Electronic Filing: [New Mexico Tax Payer Access Point](#), (505) 827-0827

State filing address:

When requesting a refund mail to:

NM Taxation and Revenue Department
P.O. Box 25122
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-5122

When making a payment mail to:

NM Taxation and Revenue Department
P.O. Box 8390
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-8390

E-File Information	Filing, refund queries, and payments may be completed online at New Mexico Tax Payer Access Point . Tax sites must retain PIT-8453 and all supporting
Who must file?	Every person who is a New Mexico resident or has income from New Mexico sources, and every person who is required to file a federal income tax return. A member of the military who was a resident of NM at the time of enlistment and has not changed the state of residency must file a New Mexico income tax return.
What forms to file?	All taxpayers file Form PIT-1. May also need PIT-ADJ to figure additions to income and deductions. Part year and nonresidents must also file Schedule PIT-B to allocate/apportion income. If a federal automatic extension is obtained, and you file and pay the return by the extended due date allowed by the IRS, an extension form does not need to be submitted. New Mexico recognizes and accepts an IRS automatic extension of time to file. If you require additional time than what is granted at the federal level, you must file a New Mexico extension using Form RPD-41096, <i>Extension of Time to File</i> . Extension to File
Requirements for Residency	Follows general residency rules. Anyone who spends at least 185 days in New Mexico is considered a resident of NM except military members who are in New Mexico on military orders and are legal residents of another state. Spouses of military service members who move into New Mexico solely to be with their spouses who are on military orders may keep their out-of-state residency status and source their non-military wages, salaries, tips etc. to their state of residence.
Exemptions	NM uses amounts from federal return. See PIT-ADJ (Schedule of Additions and Deductions/Exemptions), available at Personal Income Tax Forms .
Military Pay	Armed forces wages or salary earned from active duty service is not taxable. File a PIT-1 resident tax return and use a PIT-ADJ schedule to deduct any military active duty pay.

Spouses and Community Property	New Mexico is a community property state. You must use the same filing status as on the federal return. If separate returns are filed and income <i>and</i> payments are evenly distributed, you must include copy of the federal return and letter explaining the division of income. Note that under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, states cannot consider military income when determining the tax rate for other income earned in the state by a nonresident serviceperson or spouse. See Guidance for NM resident military spouse claiming relief from another state's tax. Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a Servicemember may be exempt from New Mexico income tax on income from services performed there if (1) the Servicemember is present in New Mexico in compliance with military orders, (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the Servicemember, and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state.
Income Exclusions	See Schedule PIT-ADJ.
Income Deductions	Follow the federal election. Use amounts from the federal return for both itemized deductions and standard deductions. A deduction of a percentage of unreimbursed and uncompensated medical expenses NOT itemized on the federal Form 1040 tax return for the same year may be claimed.
Capital Gains/Losses	May deduct the greater of \$1,000 or 50% of NET capital gains- see Schedule PIT-ADJ. Otherwise, capital gains are taxed as ordinary income and follow federal rules.
Retirement Income	Depending on income level, taxpayers 65 years of age or older may be eligible for a deduction from taxable income of up to \$8,000 each. Low-income taxpayers may also qualify for a property tax rebate even if they rent their primary residence. Beginning with tax year 2002 persons 100 years of age or more who are not dependents of other taxpayers are exempt from filing and paying New Mexico personal income tax. See Schedule PIT-ADJ.
Deadlines/Extensions	Deadline to file is April 15, 2019. For those taxpayers who both file and pay their New Mexico personal income tax via the Internet, the due date extended to April 30, 2019.
Special Military Processing	None
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	New Mexico income tax filing status is the same as used on the federal income tax return. If a federal return is not filed, use the same status that would have been used for federal income tax purposes.
Miscellaneous	To determine personal income tax rate, New Mexico uses a four-bracket, graduated-rate table ranging from 1.7% to 4.9% of taxable income. Information available here . Tax Refund for National Guard Eligibility. Beginning July 1, 2018, this law expands eligibility for assistance to National Guard members by removing the requirement for deployment overseas or activated for overseas service.
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have the same filing options as heterosexual married filers. A taxpayer filing a New Mexico income tax return must use the same filing status for New Mexico and the federal return. Spouses using "married filing jointly" for the federal return must use the same status for New Mexico; those using "married filing separately" for the federal return must do likewise for New Mexico, see filing status . Call 505-827-0700 with questions.

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NEW YORK

New York State Department of
Taxation and Finance

W.A. Harriman Campus
Albany, NY 12227

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (518) 457-5181

Forms: (518) 457-5431; or [Forms](#)

Web site: [Department of Taxation and Finance](#)

Refund Status: (518) 457-5149; [Refund Status](#)

Electronic Filing: [Taxpayer Answer Center](#)

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

State Processing Center

P.O. Box 15555

Albany, NY 12212-5555

Refund expected or no payment:

State Processing Center

P.O. Box 61000

Albany, NY 12261-0001

E-File Information	<p>Taxpayers who e-file their New York State personal income tax returns may sign their returns electronically with eSignature. See E-File page.</p> <p>No retention requirement to store Form TR-579-IT. However, there is an Armed Forces Tax Council (all military branches) and OJAG, Code 16 (Navy) requirement to retain this form and necessary documents at military VITA centers until December 31st of the year the return was filed.</p>
Who must file?	<p>If you're a New York State resident, you must file Form IT-201 if you have to file a federal return; you didn't file a federal return but your federal AGI plus New York income for 2018 was more than \$4,000 (\$3,100 if you are single and can be claimed as a dependent under another taxpayer); you want to claim a refund on any New York State, New York City, or Yonkers income taxes withheld from your pay; or you want to claim refundable or carryover credits available. Please see Instructions for Form IT-220 Minimum Income Tax at: IT-220 (<i>Note: The most current form on the NY State Tax Department's Website is from 2013. Please check for updates during the tax season</i>).</p>
What forms to file?	<p>Full year residents file IT-201 (IT-201). Part year and nonresidents file Form IT-203: (IT-203).</p>
Requirements for Residency	<p>You are a New York State resident for income tax purposes if your permanent home is in New York State and if your domicile is not New York State, but you maintain a permanent place of abode in New York State for more than 11 months of the year and spend 184 days or more (a part of a day is a day for this purpose) in New York State during the taxable year.</p>
Exemptions	<p>No personal exemptions for taxpayer or spouse; for dependents, exemptions are \$1,000 for each.</p>
Military Pay	<p>Members of the armed forces domiciled in another state, but residing in New York State for military purposes are not considered New York State residents; military pay is not taxable. For members of the military who are New York State residents, the amount of your military pay that is subject to federal income tax is also subject to New York income tax. However, see the instructions for Form IT-225, subtraction modification number S-118 for information on New York's tax treatment of certain combat pay. For additional information, see Information for Military Personnel and Veterans.</p>

Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. Note that under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA), states cannot consider military income when determining the tax rate for other income earned in the state by a nonresident serviceperson or spouse.</p> <p>Military spouses — Under the SCRA, as amended by the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, you may be exempt from New York income tax (and New York City and Yonkers personal income tax, if applicable) on your wages if: (1) your spouse is a member of the armed forces present in New York in compliance with military orders; (2) you are present in New York solely to be with your spouse; and (3) you are domiciled in another state.</p> <p>These rules apply regardless of how much time the military spouse spends in New York State or whether or not a permanent place of abode is maintained in New York State. However, the exclusion from being considered a resident for tax purposes does not apply to a military spouse who was domiciled in New York State at the time he or she marries the service member.</p> <p>Transfers and relocations. If a military spouse has met the conditions for relief under these rules, and the service member is subsequently assigned outside the United States or to another state, and the military spouse remains in New York State, the rules will continue to apply as long as New York State remains the service member's permanent United States duty station. However, the rules will no longer apply if the service member's permanent United States duty station is no longer in New York State and the military spouse remains in New York State.</p> <p>Military spouses qualifying under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) may claim an exemption from New York State personal income tax withholding by filing Form IT-2104-E, Certificate of Exemption from Withholding, with their employer. SCRA provides certain tax relief for a military spouse when he or she is present in a state solely to be with a service member who is in that state so he or she can comply with military orders.</p>
Income Exclusions	N/A
Income Deductions	If taxpayer took standard deduction on federal return, must take standard New York State deduction. New York State standard deductions are: single, and can be claimed as a dependent, \$3,100; single (and cannot be claimed as a dependent), \$8,000; married filing jointly, \$16,050; married filing separately, \$8,000; head of household (with qualifying person), \$11,200; qualifying widow(er): \$16,050.
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income; follows federal rules.
Retirement Income	May subtract military retired pay from gross income (use Line 25, Form IT-201). Pension payments received by retired military personnel or their beneficiaries are exempt from New York State, New York City, and Yonkers income taxes.
Deadline/Extensions	Due April 15, 2019. For military personnel stationed outside the United States and Puerto Rico when 2018 return is due, deadline is June 17, 2019. The time to pay New York State, New York City, and Yonkers income tax is automatically extended. For combat zone extensions, see Publication 361 .
Special Military Processing	Servicemembers who: (1) did not maintain a home in NY, (2) maintained a home outside of NY, and (3) were not in NY for more than 30 days, are exempt from paying state tax. The Servicemember must PAPER file Form IT-203 , and attach a letter addressing the following: no have a permanent place of abode in New York State during the tax year, location and brief description of the permanent place of abode maintained outside of New York State (including beginning and ending dates of stay), and the exact number of days in New York State during the tax year.
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	None
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 25000
Raleigh, NC 27640-0640

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (877) 252-3052
Forms: (877) 252-3052, [Forms](#)
Web site: [Department of Revenue](#)
Refund Status: (877) 252-4052
Electronic Filing: (877) 308-9103

State filing addresses:

If due a refund, mail your return to:
N.C. Department of Revenue
P.O. Box R
Raleigh, N.C. 27634-0001

If making a payment, mail your return to:
N.C. Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 25000
Raleigh, N.C. 27640-0604

E-File Information	Electronic signature and on-line payment of tax now available. See: E-Filing . Taxpayers who request a refund, have a zero balance due, or owe tax may file North Carolina Forms D-400 , Individual Income Tax Returns, D-400TC and Individual Tax Credits, electronically may E-File. Taxpayers may be full-year residents, part-year residents, or nonresidents of North Carolina can E-File. Retain copies of federal 8453 for three years.
Who must file?	Full year residents whose Federal gross income is in excess of the following amounts: \$8,750 for single, \$17,500 for married filing jointly, \$8,750 for married filing separately (\$0 if spouse claimed itemized deductions), \$14,000 for head of household, and \$17,500 for qualifying widow with dependent child. Part-year residents who received income while a resident of North Carolina must file. Nonresidents who received any income attributable to the ownership of any interest in real or tangible personal property in North Carolina derived from a business, trade or occupation carried on in North Carolina or gambling activities in North Carolina whose total income for the taxable year equals or exceeds the amounts referenced above must file.
What forms to file?	All taxpayers use Form D-400. Form D-400 TC should be attached if tax credits are claimed. North Carolina tax forms can be found at: Forms
Requirements for Residency	Presumed if present within North Carolina for more than 183 days during the taxable year. Part-year residents of North Carolina during the taxable year 2018, or nonresidents who received income from North Carolina sources must complete a worksheet provided in the instructions to determine the portion of your federal taxable income that is subject to North Carolina income tax.
Exemptions	Personal Exemptions no longer allowed. For tax years beginning on, or after January 1, 2012, the starting point for determining North Carolina taxable income is federal adjusted gross income from taxpayer's federal return. Taxpayer is allowed the same personal deductions on the North Carolina individual income tax return as allowed on the federal return. Taxpayer may deduct a personal amounts based on taxpayer's filing status and federal adjusted gross income.

Military Pay	Servicemembers who are legal residents of North Carolina must file a North Carolina income tax return regardless of where stationed. Non-residents of another state stationed in North Carolina on military order are not liable for North Carolina income tax on military pay. Income received by non-resident military personnel from North Carolina sources is subject to North Carolina income tax.
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. Follow federal filing status election. If married and one spouse is a nonresident of North Carolina and has no North Carolina taxable income you may file a joint North Carolina return or elect to file a married filing separately North Carolina return. If you file “married filing separately” in North Carolina then you will need to either file the same for the federal return or include a schedule that will be attached to the North Carolina return showing the computation of your separate federal taxable income. Note that under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, States cannot consider military income when determining the tax rate for other income earned in the state by a nonresident serviceperson or spouse.</p> <p>The North Carolina Department of Revenue’s website contains detailed information on the Military Spouse Residency Relief Act of 2009. Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a service member may be exempt from North Carolina income tax on income from services performed there if (1) the Servicemember is present in NC in compliance with military orders; (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the service member; and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state. For additional information see Military Spouses FAQ.</p>
Income Exclusions	North Carolina does not tax Social Security income.
Standard Deductions	If taxpayer did not itemize deductions on their federal return, you may take the standard deduction on your North Carolina return. However, if you are (1) married filing a separate return for federal income tax purposes and your spouse itemizes deductions, or (2) a nonresident alien, or (3) filing a short-year return because of a change in your accounting period, you are not entitled to the standard deduction and should enter zero (0) on line 11 of Form D-400. Standard deductions are listed above. North Carolina amounts are lower than federal amounts- must use chart in instructions to figure amount to add to North Carolina income.
Capital Gains/Losses	Follows federal rules; North Carolina taxable income automatically includes federally taxed capital gains.
Retirement Income	See page 12 of Line Instruction for Form D-400 Schedule S, Instructions
Deadline/Extensions	Due on April 15, 2019. For a 6 month extension, taxpayers should file Form D-410 by April 15, 2019. For more information, see page 7 of D-400 Instructions .
Special Military Processing	None
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have the same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Individuals in a domestic partnership, civil union, or long-term relationship, but not legally married, must claim the filing status of single or if qualified, head of household or qualifying widow(er).

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NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota State Tax Commissioner
600 E. Boulevard Ave
Bismarck, ND 58505-0599

↪ **Member of Federal/State E-file Program**

General Information: (701) 328-7088
Website: [State Tax Commissioner](#)
Forms: (701) 328-1243, [Forms](#)
Refund Status: (701) 328-1242; [Refund Status](#)
Electronic Filing: [TAP Electronic Filing](#)

State filing address:
Office of State Tax Commissioner
PO Box 5621
Bismarck ND 58506-5621

E-File Information	Taxpayers may file electronically at Taxpayer Access Point . Electronic signature allowed; North Dakota state return must be filed with federal return. Tax site must retain Form ND-1-OF(EF) and state copies of W-2, W-2G, and 1099 R's, and copies of other state's income tax being claimed on schedule ND-1-CR for three years. Website includes links for e-file assistance.
Who must file?	Full-year residents are required to file a North Dakota return if they are required to file a federal return. Part-year and nonresidents must file if they are required to file a federal return and have ANY North Dakota gross income. North Dakota has income tax reciprocity agreement with the states of Minnesota and Montana. If certain conditions in the agreement are met, compensation for services is taxable only by the state of residence.
What forms to file?	Residents may file ND-1 or ND-EZ. See instructions below for guidance on form to use. Part year residents and nonresidents complete ND-1 and Schedule ND-1NR. For detailed instructions regarding service members, see Guideline for Military Personnel . Tax forms and instructions can be found at: Forms-Publications .
Requirements for Residency	Follows general rules with the addition that if a person spends more than 210 days (7 months) in North Dakota and has a permanent place of abode they are considered a North Dakota resident. Permanent place of abode means a place with a bathroom and cooking facilities suitable for year-long living and maintained on a permanent basis (does not apply to AD military). A part-year resident is an individual who moved into or out of the State and the change has constituted a change of legal residence.
Exemptions	Follows federal rules.
Military Pay	<p>If the Servicemember is a legal resident of North Dakota and is required to file a federal individual tax return, North Dakota individual income tax return as a full-year resident must be filed, regardless of where the Servicemember is stationed.</p> <p>If the Servicemember stationed in North Dakota is a non-resident of North Dakota, filing a North Dakota tax return is not required unless the Servicemember receives income from a North Dakota source other than military compensation or a joint federal income tax return is filed with a spouse who is required to file a North Dakota income tax return.</p>

Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. Civilian spouses of a U.S. armed forces service member are not subject to North Dakota income tax and do not have to file a 2018 North Dakota individual income tax return if (1) both the civilian spouse and military spouse were full-year nonresidents of North Dakota, (2) the military spouse's permanent duty station was in North Dakota, (3) the civilian spouse's only gross income from North Dakota sources was wages for work performed in North Dakota, and (4) the civilian spouse resided in North Dakota only because the civilian spouse wanted to live with their military spouse. If the civilian spouse meets all of these conditions and their employer withheld North Dakota income tax from their wages, the civilian spouse must file a return to obtain a refund of the withheld taxes.</p> <p>See February 2010 notice at: MSRRA Notice</p> <p>Also see Tax Instructions: Form ND-1 Instructions</p>
Income Exclusions	Follows Federal Rules.
Income Deductions	<p>Current North Dakota individual income tax law provides only one special deduction for active members of the military. A member of the North Dakota National Guard or a Reserve component of any branch of the U.S. armed forces who is mobilized for federal active duty under Title 10 of the U.S. Code may deduct the compensation received for the federal active duty service in calculating North Dakota taxable income. This does not include combat pay that is exempt from federal income tax. It also does not include compensation received for attending annual training, basic military training, professional military education, or active duty for which the member volunteered and did not receive mobilization orders.</p> <p>Current North Dakota income tax law does not provide for any special deductions for retired military members, nor does it provide for any special tax credits for active or retired military personnel.</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	40% of net long term capital gains may be excluded.
Retirement Income	Follows Federal Rules.
Income Exclusions	Follows Federal Rules.
Deadline/Extensions	<p>Tax filings are due by April 15, 2019.</p> <p>Extensions: If you obtain an extension of time to file your federal return, you do not need to file an extension with North Dakota. Your federal extension will be recognized for North Dakota purposes. Otherwise, to obtain an extension for North Dakota purposes only, call (701) 328-1243 to obtain a copy of Form 101.</p> <p>Extensions for Servicemembers:</p> <p>-Servicemembers serving in a combat zone</p> <p>If you are serving, or providing direct support to military operations, in a presidentially designated combat zone, you have until the extended due date for filing your federal income tax return to file your North Dakota income tax return and pay any tax due without penalty or interest. This also applies if you are a member of the National Guard or Reserve mobilized for federal active duty who is serving, or providing direct support to military operations, in a combat zone. For information on federal extensions for Servicemembers, go to the IRS website.</p>

	<p>-Servicemembers not in a combat zone</p> <p>Stationed outside the U.S.—If you are not serving (nor providing direct support to military operations) in a presidentially-designated combat zone but are stationed outside the boundaries of the United States (including the District of Columbia), you have until the due date (or extended due date) for filing your federal income tax return to file your North Dakota income tax return and pay any state tax due without penalty or interest. For information on federal extensions for service members, go to the IRS’s web site at www.irs.gov.</p>
Notes	North Dakota has a use tax for items purchased outside of the state. North Dakota now allows for payment by credit cards.
Special Military Processing	None
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	A Servicemember’s ND income tax filing status must be the same status as that used on her federal income tax return, e.g. if MFS-FED, then MFS-ND.
Same-Sex Marriage	<p>Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i>, June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Individuals in same-sex marriages who file their federal income tax return using the filing status “married filing jointly” or “married filing separately” must use the same filing status when filing their ND tax return. Same Sex Notice.</p> <p>Amended returns for tax years before 2016. Individuals in same-sex marriages recognized for federal income tax purposes may, but are not required to, file amended North Dakota income tax returns for prior tax years to change their filing status to “married filing jointly” or “married filing separately,” whichever status was used on their federal income tax return. To claim a refund of overpaid income tax for a prior tax year, an amended North Dakota income tax return must be filed within three years from the due date of the original return or within three years from the date the original return was filed, whichever date is later.</p>

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OHIO

Taxpayer Services Division
4485 Northland Ridge Blvd.
Columbus, OH 43229

↪ Member of Federal/State E-file Program

General Information: (800) 282-1780
Forms: (800) 282-1782
Web site: [Taxpayer Services](#)
Refund Status: (800) 282-1784; [Refund Status](#)
Forms: [Forms](#)
Electronic Filing: (800) 282-1780

State Filing Addresses: [Mailing Addresses](#)

E-File Information	<i>Electronic signature for e-filing is allowed.</i> Tax site should NOT send any documents to the state; rather, taxpayer should keep all documents for four years. E-filing is not available for first-time filers. The Ohio Department of Taxation has implemented increased security measures to protect Ohioans and the state from identity theft and tax fraud. As a result, all taxpayers using Income Tax Online Services are required to complete a new registration. See Online Services page to E-file.
Who must file?	Full year and part year residents must file an Ohio tax return. Nonresidents must file if they have any Ohio income. <i>See web site for info on over age 65 filers.</i>
What forms to file?	All taxpayers use Ohio Universal IT-1040 .
Requirements for Residency	Follows general residency rules.
Exemptions	The personal and dependent exemption is a graduated amount based on the taxpayer's Ohio adjusted gross income (AGI). If Ohio AGI is \$40,000 or less, the personal/dependent exemption is \$2,350. If Ohio AGI is \$40,001 to \$80,000, the personal/dependent exemption is \$2,100. If Ohio AGI is more than \$80,000, the personal/dependent exemption is \$1,850. See Instructions for Ohio IT 1040 .
Military Pay	For tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2007, Servicemembers who are Ohio residents can deduct military pay and allowances for certain active duty service while stationed outside Ohio. For detailed guidance see: Income Tax and the Military .

Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state. Must follow filing status elected on federal return. Use joint filing credit, if applicable. Income earned in Ohio by the nonmilitary spouse of an active duty member is subject to OH income taxes. Income earned by military member outside of military either from direct employment or through other Ohio-sourced income (rental income, lottery, etc.) is subject to OH income tax. Spouses covered by the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act of 2009. The spouse of a service member, who is domiciled in the same tax jurisdiction as his/her military spouse and is residing in a tax jurisdiction solely due to the military orders of his/her spouse, is excluded from taxation by that jurisdiction on income earned for services performed or from sources within the jurisdiction. However, the service member and spouse may be liable for income tax in their state of residency.</p> <p>If the nonresident military spouse residing in Ohio had Ohio income tax withheld and claims exemption from Ohio income tax under the 2009 amendment to the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, they should file an Ohio income tax return and claim a refund. The Department of Taxation may request proof of their eligibility for the exemption in subsequent correspondence. (military identification card).</p> <p>To avoid a tax assessment based on a filing address on a federal return, military nonresident spouses should complete and file an IT 10 form annually when they file their federal return. Military spouses may also file an exemption from withholding IT MIL-SP form with their Ohio employers. For more information: Nonresident Military Members and Spouses.</p>
Income Exclusions/Income Deductions	May exclude Social Security income (to extent included in federal adjusted gross income). No standard or itemized deductions.
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income. Follows federal rules.
Retirement Income	Retirement pay received for service on military active duty or the National Guard or reserves, as well as pay received by a surviving spouse through the Survivor Benefit plan, has been exempt from the Ohio income tax since 2008.
Military Injury Relief Fund Receipts	Division (A)(27) of Ohio Revised Code section 5747.01 provides that for taxable years beginning after 2007 each taxpayer can deduct military injury relief amounts which the taxpayer has included in federal adjusted gross income (line 1 on the Ohio income tax return, form IT 1040). Note: the taxpayer does not have to include in federal adjusted gross income, and the taxpayer cannot deduct on the Ohio income tax return, military injury relief fund amounts that the taxpayer received on account of physical injuries or psychological injuries, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, if such psychological injuries are a direct result of military action.
Ohio Resident Veterans Bonus	The Ohio Veterans Bonus is not taxable as part of either federal or Ohio adjusted gross income. Bonus recipients also do not need to report it as income on either their federal or Ohio income tax return.
Deadline/Extensions	Deadline is April 15, 2019. Taxpayer must first qualify for an IRS extension of time to file. Ohio does not have an Ohio extension but honors the IRS extension. Taxpayers should include with the Ohio income tax return a copy of their IRS extension or their extension confirmation number or a printed copy of the IRS acknowledgement.
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	A Servicemember's Ohio income tax filing status must be the same status as that used on his/her federal income tax return, with one exception: Servicemembers who filed as "qualifying widow(er) with dependent child" on their federal return, must select the "single or head of household" box on their OH return.
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Tax Commission
Connors Bldg., Capitol Complex
2501 N. Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73194

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (405) 521-3160
Web site: [Tax Commission](#)
Forms: (405) 521-3160 [Forms](#)
Electronic Filing: (405) 521-3160
Tax professionals: (405) 521-3160

State filing address:

All returns:

Oklahoma Tax Commission
Post Office Box 26800
Oklahoma City, OK 73126-0800

E-File Information	No retention requirement to store Form OK-511-EF. However, there is an Armed Forces Tax Council (all military branches) and OJAG, Code 16 (Navy) requirement to retain this form and necessary documents at military VITA centers until December 31 st of the year the return was filed. Mail paper copies of rejected returns to: Oklahoma Tax Commission, Electronic Filing, P.O. Box 26890, Oklahoma City, OK 73126-0890. Approved Electronic Filing Products .
When & Who must file?	<p>Time to file: Taxpayers must file by April 15, 2019. If return is filed electronically, deadline is April 20, 2019. Any payment of taxes due on April 20th must be remitted electronically in order to be considered timely paid.</p> <p>Extensions: A valid extension of time to file your federal return automatically extends the due date of your Oklahoma return if no Oklahoma liability is owed. A copy of the federal extension must be enclosed with your Oklahoma return. If federal return is not extended or an Oklahoma tax is owed, an extension of time to file your Oklahoma return can be requested by submitting Form 504-I.</p> <p>*An extension of time to file is not an extension of time to pay the tax. An extension is valid only when 90% of the tax is paid by the original due date of the tax return.</p> <p>Every resident whose gross income from both within and outside of Oklahoma exceeds the standard deduction plus personal exemptions required to file an Oklahoma income tax return. Part year and nonresidents must file if they have \$1,000 or more of Oklahoma gross income. Filing required to receive Disaster Tax Credit or claim other refundable credits.</p>
What forms to file?	Residents file Form 511/ 2-D. Part year and nonresidents file 511NR/2-D.
Requirements for Residency	An Oklahoma resident is a person domiciled in this state for the entire tax year. "Domicile" is the place established as a person's true, fixed, and permanent home. It is the place you plan to return whenever you are away (as on vacation, abroad, on business assignment, on education leave or on a military assignment). A domicile, once established, remains until a new one is adopted. For Servicemembers, residency determined accordance with Servicemembers Civil Relief Act. Spouses of military members retain original state of residency.
Exemptions	Personal exemptions are \$1,000 each; see web site for over 65 exemptions. Exemptions . New Sales Tax Exemption Cards have been issued to 100% disabled veterans. See Notice ST 107 and FAQ "Disabled Veterans" for more information.

Military Pay	Oklahoma residents who are members of any component of the Armed Services may exclude 100% of their active military pay, including Reserve & National Guard pay, to the extent such pay is included in the Federal Adjusted Gross Income. *See line 1 of Schedule 511-A, line 4. Filing extension of up to 3 months granted to members absent from the State on active duty or confined to a hospital. See link to military FAQ on web site (Military FAQ).
Spouses and Community Property	Not a community property state. Allows spouse of military member to retain original residency of military member (need not become Oklahoma resident). Filing status must match federal return with following exception: Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a Servicemember may be exempt from Oklahoma income tax on income from services performed there if: (1) the Servicemember is present in Oklahoma in compliance with military orders, (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the Servicemember, and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state.
Income Exclusions	Social Security income (or Federal Civil Service Retirement received in lieu) may be excluded.
Income Deductions	Must follow federal election; standard deduction is \$6,350 (single or MFS), \$12,700 (MFJ or Qualifying Widower); or \$9,350 (HoH). Calculated on Form 511 or 511NR.
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income. Certain capital gains on real or personal property within Oklahoma or on the sale of stock of Oklahoma-headquartered or –based companies may be deducted. See Form 561.
Retirement Income	Taxpayers may exclude the greater of 75% of military retirement or \$10,000. See instructions for Schedule 511-A, line 4 or Form 511NR, Schedule 511NR-B.
Payments	April 15, 2019 (April 20, 2019 if filing electronically and submitting payment electronically).
Notes	Sales tax refund for full-year residents in Oklahoma with incomes less than \$20,000 or \$50,000 or less for those with a dependent, over 65, or have a physical disability (use Form 538-S). *See new Form 511, Schedule 511-D for itemized deductions.
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	Servicemember's Oklahoma income tax filing status must be the same used on federal income tax return except for Servicemember of an Indian tribe (see below).
Miscellaneous	The military wages of an enrolled member of a federally recognized Indian tribe shall be exempt from Oklahoma individual income tax when the income is compensation paid to an active member of the armed forces, if the member was residing within his tribe's "Indian Country" at the time of entering service. Any payment made by the U.S. Department of Defense as a result of the death of a member of the Armed Forces killed in action in a designated combat zone is exempt from Oklahoma income tax during the taxable year in which the Servicemember is declared deceased by the Armed Forces.
Extension	If there is no additional state income tax due and you intend to file within the period granted by the IRS, the Oklahoma Tax Commission will honor the Federal extension. Enclose a copy of the federal extension with your filed Oklahoma return. Use Form 504-I to request an extension beyond that granted by the IRS, if no federal extension was requested, or to make a payment to cover your anticipated tax liability. An extension is valid only if 90% of the tax due is paid on, or before, the original due date of the return. An Oklahoma extension is not an extension of time to pay the tax, it is only an extension of time to file the return.
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. The filing status used on an Oklahoma return must be the same as that used on the federal form.

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OREGON

Department of Revenue
955 Center St. NE
Salem, OR 97301-2555

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (800) 356-4222, (503) 378-4988
Forms: [Forms](#)
Web site: [Department of Revenue](#)
For Tax Professionals: [Tax Professionals Webpage](#)
Electronic Filing: [Electronic Services Webpage](#)
Refunds: [Oregon Refunds](#)
Publication: [2018 Income Tax Booklet Full-Year Residents](#)

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:
Oregon Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 14555
Salem, OR 97309-0940

Refund expected or no tax due:
REFUND
P.O. Box 14700
Salem, OR 97309-0930

New	<p>Revenue Online: You can set up an account by which to check status of your refund and payment balances generally, securely communicate with the Oregon Department of Revenue, and make payments. To set up the account, go to www.oregon.gov/dor and click on "Revenue Online."</p> <p>Oregon Schedule OR-A: Oregon now has its own form to report itemized deductions that are not reported elsewhere on the return; similar to federal Schedule A.</p> <p>Earned Income Credit: If you qualify for the federal earned tax credit and you have a child of two years or younger on December 31, 2017, you can claim 11 percent of the federal credit amount as an Oregon credit (everyone may continue to claim 8 percent).</p> <p>Federal tax liability subtraction: For 2018, the limit is \$6,650 (\$3,325 for Married Filing Separately).</p> <p>Statewide Transit Individual (STI) Tax: The new STI tax will help fund public transportation services within Oregon. The tax is equal to one-tenth of one percent (0.001)—\$1 per \$1000—of taxable wages. Taxable wages are those earned by an employee who is an Oregon resident, regardless of where the work is performed, or an employee who is nonresident performing services in Oregon.</p> <p>Federal Disaster Relief: If affected by a presidentially-declared natural disaster, check the "Federal Disaster Relief" box on the return.</p>
E-File Information	Go to www.oregon.gov/dor/e-filing for a list of tax preparation products that can assist you in preparing both your federal and Oregon returns. Electronic signature & credit card payment allowed; tax sites must retain copies of Form EF and all supporting documents for 3 years. Can e-file Oregon taxes without concurrently e-filing federal tax forms.
Who must file?	You must file if you: 1) Are required to file a federal return; 2) Had \$1 or more of Oregon income tax withheld from wages. If no federal filing requirement, create a substitute return and check the "calculated using 'as if' federal return" box on return. See also: 2018 Income Tax Booklet Full-Year Residents

What forms to file?	Full year residents file Form OR-40 (Form 40 and Instructions), part-year residents file Form OR-40-P, and nonresidents file Form OR-40-N. For nonresident military spouses: Federal law does not allow Oregon to tax wages if in Oregon to be with an active duty spouse stationed in Oregon. File Form OR-40-N if income received from Oregon sources or claiming a refund of Oregon taxes withheld. For additional information see Oregon Dept. of Revenue information for military personnel and Publication OR-17 .
Residency	You are a resident if: 1) Oregon is your domicile (i.e., Oregon is your center of financial, social and family life and the place to which that person intends ultimately to return) , 2) You spent more than 200 days in Oregon during 2018, or 3) You are a nonresident alien, as defined by federal law. You are a part-time resident if you moved permanently into or out of Oregon during 2018. Nonresidents are those that maintained a permanent home outside of Oregon throughout 2018, did not keep a home in Oregon during 2018, and spent less than 31 days in Oregon in 2018. Oregon does not tax nonresident Servicemembers stationed in Oregon. File Form OR-40-N if income received from Oregon sources or to claim a refund of Oregon tax withheld from military pay. For additional information see Oregon Dept. of Revenue information for military personnel .
Military Pay	Servicemembers may subtract military pay when: 1) Earned while stationed outside Oregon, and 2) Earned in Oregon (includes National Guard or Reservist assigned away from home for at least 21 days). Subtraction of military pay earned in Oregon is limited to \$6000. For additional information see Publication OR-17 .
Spouses and Community Property	Oregon is not a Community Property state, but the income of a spouse who lives in a Community Property state (i.e., Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) may be taxable (check the relevant Community Property state. See also IRS Publication 555, "Community Property").
Income Subtractions	Subtractions exists for self-employment taxes, household employment taxes, Social Security income, Railroad Retirement Board income and penalties, interest or any shared responsibility payment requirement by the Federal Affordable Care Act..
Income Deductions	<p>You may itemize deductions on your Oregon return even if you do not itemize on your federal return (in such a case, fill out a federal form Schedule A for Oregon purposes). Use federal Adjusted Gross Income to compute the Schedule A limitations.</p> <p>The standard deduction is larger if, on December 31, 2018, you, or your spouse, are: 1) At least 65 years old; or 2) Blind (if you or your spouse are permanently blind, you may also qualify for a credit for the severely disabled).</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	Follows federal rules, which treat the capital gain (after reductions for long-term gain) as ordinary income. In addition, Oregon provides exemption for a sale of a manufactured dwelling park to certain organizations and a rate reduction for liquidation of farm business.
Retirement Income	A federal pension taxable by the federal government may be subtracted from Oregon tax liability.
Deadline/Extensions	<p>April 15, 2019. Extensions: Oregon allows any extension <i>to file</i> that is allowed by the IRS; however, it does not allow an extension in the time <i>to pay</i> even if the IRS allows. Any tax not paid by the due date, regardless of whether you obtained an extension to file, will incur interest charges and late penalties. Interest: Tax paid within 60 days, 5% per year; beyond 60 days, 9% per year. Late penalties: If tax not paid within three months, 20% with an extension, 25% without an extension; and if no return filed for three consecutive years, 100%.</p> <p>Be sure to check the "Extension filed" box on your Oregon return. Do not include a copy of your federal extension with your Oregon return, keep it with your records. Write extension reason on top of return. Retain records proving entitlement to extension.</p>
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	A Servicemember's Oregon income tax filing status must be the same status as that used on the federal income tax return, e.g. if MFS-FED then MFS-OR.
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Department of Revenue
Strawberry Square
Harrisburg, PA 17128-1210
(717) 772-9347
Email: pataxadvocate@pa.gov

☞ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (888) 728-2937 (888-PATAXES)
Personal Income Tax: (717) 787-8201
Web site: Pennsylvania Department of Revenue
Electronic Filing: [e-File](#)
Forms for Individuals: (888) 728-2937, [PA Personal Income Tax Forms](#)
Automated 24-hour Info Line: (888) 728-2937
Online help (FAQ): [Pennsylvania DOR Online Customer Service Center](#)
Pennsylvania Income Tax Guide [Instructions PA-40](#), [Income Tax Guide webpage](#)

E-File Information & Where to File	<p>Tax site retains PA-8453 and all supporting documents for three years. The Pennsylvania Department of Revenue accepts a federal self-select and practitioner PINs; does not require an officer to provide a signature by completing PA-8453. Paper copies of returns or rejected electronic returns should be mailed to the following address:</p> <p>Payment Due Returns: PA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE PAYMENT ENCLOSED 1 REVENUE PLACE HARRISBURG, PA 17129-0001</p> <p>Refund Due Returns: PA DEPT OF REVENUE REFUND/CREDIT REQUESTED 3 REVENUE PLACE HARRISBURG PA 17129-0003</p> <p>No Payment or Refund Returns: PA DEPT OF REVENUE NO PAYMENT/NO REFUND 2 REVENUE PLACE HARRISBURG PA 17129-0002</p>
Who must file?	You must file a 2018 Pennsylvania tax return if you received total Pennsylvania gross taxable income in excess of \$33 during 2018, even if no tax is due.
What forms to file?	All should file form PA-40, regardless of residency status. Nonresidents and part-year residents should also file Form NRH to apportion their Pennsylvania and non-Pennsylvania income.
Residency	<p>You are a resident if your domicile is in Pennsylvania (i.e., Pennsylvania the location of your permanent home to which you intend to return whenever absent and with which you have more contacts than any other state), unless all of the following apply: 1) You did not maintain a permanent abode in Pennsylvania for yourself or your family, or you did not spend more than 30 days of the taxable year in Pennsylvania; 2) You spend more than 183 days (midnight to midnight) of the taxable year outside of Pennsylvania.</p> <p>An individual is nonresident for Pennsylvania tax purposes if not a resident as defined above. A part-year resident is an individual who moved to or from Pennsylvania during the taxable year with the intent of permanently changing domiciles.</p>

Residency	For addition information see Department of Revenue Overview and Filing Requirements .
Exemptions	No personal or dependent exemptions are allowed.
Military Pay	<p>Pennsylvania residents report military pay earned while in Pennsylvania. Active duty military pay earned outside Pennsylvania is not taxable. To exclude active duty pay while serving outside of Pennsylvania and receive a refund of tax withholdings, Servicemembers must file Pennsylvania personal income tax return and include military W-2 Forms and copies of military orders.</p> <p>Combat-zone and hazardous-duty pay is not taxable except for civilians. Pennsylvania-resident Reservists and National Guardsmen ordered to active duty for training at a two-week summer encampment pursuant to Title 10 or Title 73 of the U.S. Code are presumed to be on federal active duty.</p> <p>All income received for inactive duty while attending weekend drills is taxable.</p> <p>For additional information see Personal Income Tax Preparation Guide.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state, but the income of a spouse who lives in a Community Property state (i.e., Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) may be taxable (Check with the relevant Community Property state. See also IRS Publication 555, "Community Property"). May choose to file jointly or separately; must file separate returns where one spouse is a resident and the other a nonresident.</p> <p>Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a Servicemember may be exempt from Pennsylvania income tax on income from services performed there if: (1) The Servicemember is present in Pennsylvania in compliance with military orders, (2) The spouse is in Pennsylvania solely to be with the Servicemember, and (3) The spouse maintains domicile in another state.</p>
Rate	3.07 percent
Income Deductions	The Pennsylvania personal income tax does not allow a standard deduction, or itemized deductions for medical and dental expenses, taxes paid, interest, gifts to charity, and casualty and theft losses. However, individuals may reduce taxable compensation for certain unreimbursed business expenses; net income or losses related to business, profession or farm, rents, royalties, patents and copyrights; and net gain or loss on the sale, exchange, or disposition of property.
	<p>Credits: Credit against Pennsylvania income tax is allowed for gross or net income taxes paid by Pennsylvania residents to other states or foreign countries.</p> <p>Credit is available to low-income families and individuals receiving Tax Forgiveness (pay earned while serving in combat or hazardous-duty zone is excluded from the calculation of income for the purpose of determining eligibility).</p> <p>Exclusions: Include GI Bill benefits, public assistance, unemployment compensation, and disability payments. For additional information see Personal Income Tax Preparation Guide, pg. 20-21.</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income; may not offset income in one Pennsylvania income class with a loss in any other Pennsylvania income class. May not offset losses of the taxpayer against the income of the spouse, and vice versa. A loss is calculated as a "zero" entry for purposes of determining taxable income. For rules on sale of principal residence, see "REV-625" at Forms .
Retirement Income	Military retirement pay, as well as various other pension benefits, is not taxed. See Personal Income Tax Preparation Guide , pg. 29-30.

Deadline/Extensions	<p>April 15, 2019. Pennsylvania grants an extension to file the return of up to six months, but taxpayers who have balances due must pay them by the original due date of the return in order to avoid interest and penalties. For Servicemembers serving in combat zones or qualified hazardous duty areas, the due date is automatically extended for 180 days from the last day of service or the last day of continuous hospitalization for injuries incurred in one of these areas. For persons working outside of the country, an automatic extension of two months (to June 15) is available.</p>
<p>Personnel Serving in Combat or Hazardous Duty Zones who cannot or do not file by due date.</p>	<p>Federal extension and payment rules also apply for Pennsylvania tax purposes. Paper returns should be marked “COMBAT ZONE” at the top of the return and mailed along with a copy of the military orders to:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REGARDING COMBAT ZONE PA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE BUREAU OF INDIVIDUAL TAXES PO BOX 280600 HARRISBURG PA 17128-0600</p> <p>Electronically filed returns must also have the copies of the military orders mailed or faxed to the Department after printing “COMBAT ZONE” at the top of the orders. Fax the orders to (717) 772-4193 or mail them to:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REGARDING COMBAT ZONE PA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ELECTRONIC FILING SECTION PO BOX 280507 HARRISBURG PA 17128-0507</p> <p>If you are filing before the normal return due date, please use normal filing procedures. Your return will be processed faster.</p>
Miscellaneous	<p>Pennsylvania requires the entry of the five-digit code and name of the school district where the taxpayer lived on Dec. 31, 2018. If the taxpayer is a nonresident of Pennsylvania on that day, enter “99999” as the school code area. Military personnel should use the school district code for the domicile of their spouse (if the spouse lives in Pennsylvania), their parents (if entering the military while domiciled in Pennsylvania), or the code for the school district in which they live while on federal active military duty while stationed in Pennsylvania (if a Pennsylvania resident).</p>
Same Sex Marriage	<p>Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i>, June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. Use the same filing status as for the federal return. Because of the way Pennsylvania computes income tax, there is generally no difference in tax owed whether filing as a couple or filing separately.</p> <p>Same sex couples who paid higher real estate transfer taxes or inheritance taxes because they were not treated as married prior to the May 20, 2014 <i>Whitewood</i> ruling may file for a refund of such taxes paid if still within the limitations period for making such a claim. See Department of Revenue Bulletin issued February 25, 2015.</p>

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RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island Division of Taxation
One Capitol Hill
Providence, RI 02908

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (401) 222-1040

Taxpayer Assistance: (401) 574-8829, option #3, e-mail: Tax.Assist@tax.ri.gov

Website: [Division of Taxation](#); [Refund Status](#)

Electronic Filing: (401) 574-8829

Electronic Filing of Personal Income Tax: [E-File](#)

E-mail Electronic Filing Questions: Tax.Assist@tax.ri.gov

Online Forms: [Tax Forms and Instructions](#)

State filing addresses:

If making payment, mail your return with Form RI-1040V to:

Rhode Island Division of Taxation
One Capitol Hill
Providence, RI 02908-5807

If making no payment or claiming a refund, mail to:

Rhode Island Division of Taxation
One Capitol Hill
Providence, RI 02908-5806

E-File Information	VITA centers must retain Form RI-8453 and supporting documentation for a period of three years.
Who must file?	You must file if you were a resident or a nonresident with income from Rhode Island sources and you were required to file a federal income tax return. A resident who is not required to file a federal income tax return may be required to file a Rhode Island income tax return if income for the taxable year is in excess of their Rhode Island personal exemptions and applicable standard deduction.
What forms to file?	Residents file RI-1040 . Part year and nonresidents file RI-1040NR . Generally, if you are required to file a joint return with the IRS, you must also file a joint return with Rhode Island; however, if one spouse is a resident and the other a nonresident, they must file separate returns, unless they elect to file a joint return as if both were residents of Rhode Island. Where the couple files separately in Rhode Island but jointly with the IRS, the resident spouse must compute income, exemptions and tax as if a separate federal return had been filed.
Residency	You are a resident if: 1) You are domiciled in the State of Rhode Island or 2) You maintained a permanent place of abode in Rhode Island and spent more than 183 days of the year in Rhode Island (the latter condition does not apply to Servicemembers in Rhode Island pursuant to active duty military orders). If the above conditions do not apply, you are a nonresident. "Domiciled" means maintaining a permanent home to which he or she intends to return after a period of absence. A domicile, once established, continues until a new fixed and permanent home is acquired. No change of domicile results from moving to a new location if the intention is to remain only for a limited time, even if it is for a relatively long duration. For a married couple, normally both individuals have the same domicile. Any person asserting a change in domicile must show: (1) Intent to abandon the former domicile, and (2) Intent to acquire a new domicile, and (3) Actual physical presence in a new domicile.
Exemptions	Same as federal rules.

Military Pay	Your military pay is taxable if you are a resident (See Residency, above). IRS rules for combat zones apply.
Spouses and Community Property	Not a community property state, but the income of a spouse who lives in a community property state (i.e., Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) may be taxable (Check with the relevant Community Property state. See also IRS Publication 555, “Community Property”). Pursuant to the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, income for services performed by the Servicemember’s spouse can only be subject to income tax by the state of which they are legal residents, regardless of where such income is received. However, other income derived from Rhode Island sources such as business income, ownership or disposition of any interest in real or tangible personal property and gambling winnings are still subject to Rhode Island income tax.
Income Exclusions	Follows federal rules.
Income Deductions	Rhode Island does not allow federal itemized deductions. Instead use the Rhode Island standard deductions as listed on form RI-1040 (Married Filing Jointly: \$17,050, Married Filing Separately: \$8,525, Head of Household: \$12,800, and Single: \$8,525).
Capital Gains/Losses	Follows federal rules.
Retirement Income	Follows federal rules.
Deadline/Extensions	April 15, 2019. Automatic 6-month extension to file is available. An extension granted to file is not an extension to pay taxes due. To apply for extension, use Form RI-4868. IRS rules for combat zones apply.
Use Tax	In Rhode Island the sales and use tax rate is 7%. The Rhode Island Use Tax is most often due when merchandise subject to the sales tax in Rhode Island is purchased from an out-of-state vendor who did not collect the Rhode Island tax and the property is subsequently used in Rhode Island. Examples include mail order catalog sales, toll-free “800” purchases, and purchases made over the internet.
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina Department of Revenue
300 A Outlet Pointe Boulevard
Columbia, SC 29210

Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (803) 898-5000
Web site: [Department of Revenue](http://www.dor.sc.gov)
Forms: [Forms](http://www.dor.sc.gov/forms)
Refund Status: (803) 898-5300, (844) 898-8542
Electronic Filing: (844) 898-8542, [MyDORWAY](http://www.dor.sc.gov/MyDORWAY)
Forms Request: (800) 768-3673
Individual Income Tax: (844) 898-8542 Option 1, ITTax@dor.sc.gov, [FAQ](http://www.dor.sc.gov/FAQ)
Taxpayer Advocate: (803) 898-5444, TaxpayerAdvocate@dor.sc.gov

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:
Taxable Processing Center
PO Box 101105
Columbia, SC 29211-0105

Refund expected or no payment:
SC1040 Processing Center
PO Box 101100
Columbia, SC 29211-0100

E-File Information	Taxpayers should see the MyDORWAY page for options. MyDORWAY has replaced all eSales, ePay, and eWithholding. Tax sites must retain SC8453 and all supporting documents on file for three years. Do not mail documents to the state unless specifically requested.
Who must file?	You are required to file a South Carolina income tax return if you are required to file a federal income tax return which included income taxable by South Carolina. If you are a non-resident, you are required to file if South Carolina income tax was withheld from your wages.
What forms to file?	Full year residents file SC1040 . Part year residents and nonresidents file Schedule NR in addition to SC1040. Must follow federal filing status election (must file a joint South Carolina return if you filed a joint federal return even if your spouse is a non-resident).
Residency	Follow general residency rules. South Carolina Resident: If you enter the armed forces when you are a South Carolina resident, you do not lose your South Carolina residency status, even if you are absent from this state on military orders. You are subject to the same residency requirements as any other South Carolina resident and are required to file a South Carolina income tax return. Nonresident: If you are not a South Carolina resident, but stationed in South Carolina by military orders, your military income is not subject to South Carolina tax. Non-military income earned in South Carolina by Servicemember or spouse is taxable; file SC1040 with Schedule NR.
Exemptions	SC1040 excludes federal exemption amounts. South Carolina allows an additional personal exemption for each dependent younger than six years and for each taxpayer 65 years or older as of December 31, 2018.
Military Pay	Nonresident military pay is not taxable; follows federal rules. Income received by National Guard and Reserve members for customary annual training period (up to 15 days for guard members and 14 days plus travel time for Reserve members), weekend drills, and inactive duty training is exempt from South Carolina income tax.

Spouses and Community Property	<p>Not a community property state, but the income of a spouse who lives in a community property state (i.e., Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) may be taxable (Check with the relevant Community Property state. See also IRS Publication 555, “Community Property”).</p> <p>South Carolina recognizes the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act for tax years beginning on, or after, January 1, 2009. Under this federal law, a spouse of a service member may be exempt from South Carolina income tax on income from services performed in South Carolina if (1) The service member is present in South Carolina in compliance with military orders, (2) The spouse is in South Carolina solely to be with the service member, and (3) The spouse maintains domicile in another state.</p>
Income Exclusions	May exclude Social Security income. Retirement income paid by the United States government for service in the Reserves or National Guard is not taxed for South Carolina purposes.
Income Deductions	Expenses deducted on your federal return that are related to any income exempt or not taxed by South Carolina constitutes an addition, which must be added to the federal income, though it may ultimately be subtracted. Such treatment applies to Reserve pay.
Capital Gains/Losses	Taxed as ordinary income (per federal rules), but with a deduction of 44% of net long-term capital gain.
Retirement Income	A taxpayer under the age of 65 may deduct up to \$11,700 of military retirement pay, provided that this taxpayer earned other income (includes wages, but not income from gambling, interest, Social Security benefits, or unemployment compensation). A taxpayer who is age 65 and older may deduct \$24,000 from South Carolina income; there is no requirement for other earned income.
Deadline/Extensions	<p>April 15, 2019. As an incentive to file electronically, taxpayers using an online filing option have until May 1, 2019 to file and pay any balance due without penalty or interest. Applications for extensions are due April 15, 2019. Go to dor.sc.gov/MyDORWAY; alternatively, complete Form SC 4868 and mail to:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">South Carolina Department of Revenue Income Tax Columbia, SC 29214-0013.</p> <p>Extension provides an additional six months to file tax return; however, it is for an extension to file only, not to pay taxes owed. Late payments incur interest and a penalty of 5%. If no income tax is anticipated due and an extension of time to file a federal income tax return was granted, the South Carolina Department of Revenue will accept a copy of the federal extension; do not need to send South Carolina a copy of the federal form by the due date of the tax return.</p>
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	A Servicemember’s South Carolina income tax filing status must be the same status as that used on her federal income tax return, e.g. if MFS-FED then MFS-SC, even if the spouse is a non-resident.
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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SOUTH DAKOTA – NO STATE INCOME TAX

South Dakota Department of Revenue
445 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501-3185
Phone: (605) 773-3311
Website: [South Dakota Department of Revenue](http://www.southdakotadepartmentofrevenue.com)

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TENNESSEE – NO STATE EARNED INCOME TAX

Tennessee Department of Revenue:

500 Deaderick Street
Andrew Jackson Building
Nashville, TN 37242

Phone: (615) 253-0600, (800) 342-1003

Website: [Tennessee Department of Revenue](http://www.tn.gov/revenue)

Tennessee has no tax on earned income, only the “Hall Income Tax,” which applies to interest from bonds and notes and dividends from stock. See [Hall Income Tax guidance](#).

Special Military Processing:

None

Due Date:

April 15, 2019 for calendar year tax returns. If a taxpayer’s tax year is something other than the calendar year, taxpayer must include its fiscal year beginning and end dates; return is due by the 15th day of the fourth month following the end of the fiscal year)

Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status:

None

Who Files?

The State of Tennessee requires a person to file a return if their legal domicile is in Tennessee and their taxable interest and dividend income exceeded \$1,250 single or \$2,500 if married filing jointly.

A person who moved into or out of Tennessee during the year and whose taxable interest and dividend income during the period of Tennessee residency exceeded the above levels is required to file.

A person whose legal domicile is another state, but who maintained a residence in Tennessee for more than six months of the year and who taxable interest and dividend income exceeded the above levels is required to file.

Military personnel and full-time students who have legal domicile in another state are not required to file.

Tax Rate:

3% of interest/dividend income (this tax is to phase out by 2021).

Miscellaneous:

Effective January 1, 2015, persons over 65 years of age with total income less than \$37,000 for a single filer or \$68,000 for joint filers exempt from tax.

A Servicemember who owes the Hall income tax has 180 days following the conclusion of his or her deployment to a combat zone, or 180 days after he or she is transferred from the combat zone, to file and pay taxes due.

Same-Sex Marriage:

Per the Supreme Court in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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TEXAS – NO STATE INCOME TAX

Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts
Lyndon B. Johnson State Office Building
111 East 17th Street
Austin, Texas 78774
Phone: (800) 252-5555, 800-252-8880
Website: [TX Comptroller of Public Accounts](http://www.texascpa.com)

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UTAH

Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84134

✉ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (801) 297-2200 or (800) 662-4335 (toll free outside Salt Lake area),
taxmaster@utah.gov

Forms: [Forms and Publications](#), (800) 662-4335, ext. 6700

Web site: [Utah State Tax Commission](#)

E-file help desk: (801) 297-2200

Refund: [Refund Methods and Information](#)

Advocate: The Utah Taxpayer Advocate Service
(801) 297-7562, (800) 662-4335,
taxpayeradvocate@utah.gov

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84134-0266

Refund expected or no payment:

Utah State Tax Commission
210 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84134-0260

What's new	<p>Utah Tax Rate: The 2018 Utah Legislature passed HB 293, lowering the state individual income tax rate from 5% to 4.95%.</p> <p>Solar Energy Systems Phase-out: The 2018 Utah Legislature passed SB 141, phasing out the Renewable Residential Energy Systems Credit for solar panels starting in 2018. The maximum credit for solar power systems installed in 2018 is \$1,600.</p> <p>Military Survivor Benefits Credit: The 2016 Utah Legislature passed HB 233, creating a non-apportionable, nonrefundable credit for certain surviving spouses or dependent children of deceased military members who have received military survivor benefits.</p>
E-File/Paper Copy Information	<p>E-Filing: Go to Online Filing. Electronically filed returns do not usually require sending paper copy of documents to the Tax Commission.</p> <p>Paper Filing: Processing will be delayed if you not complete and submit form TC-40W with your return. Do not submit supporting documentation, including your federal return, worksheets, and credit schedules (other than Utah schedules TC-40A, TC-40B, TC-40C, TC-40S and/or TC-40W). Keep these, along with any receipts. Tax sites must maintain TC 8453 and all supporting documents for a period of 3 years. The TC8453 is not a required document that needs to be sent in. You may be asked to provide such documentation later.</p>

Who must file?	<p>You must file a Utah individual income tax return if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You are a Utah resident or part-year resident who must file a federal income tax return; 2. You are a nonresident with income from Utah sources who must file a federal return; and 3. You want a refund of overpaid income tax. <p>If you must file a Utah return, first complete a federal return, even if you're not otherwise required to file with the IRS. You need information from the completed federal return to complete the Utah return.</p>
What forms to file?	All taxpayers may use Form TC-40 . Part-year residents and nonresidents use both TC-40 and TC-40B .
Residency	<p>You are a resident if: 1) Utah is your domicile; or 2) You maintain an abode in Utah and spent 183 days or more of the taxable year in Utah (does not apply to military members or their spouses, unless they are Utah residents.). All income received during period of Utah residency is taxable in Utah, regardless of the source of that income.</p> <p>The nonresident spouse of a nonresident Servicemember may be exempt from the Utah income tax under certain conditions. See "Military Personnel," pg. 17 of TC40 Instructions.</p>
Exemptions/	The personal exemption is \$565 per dependent you were allowed to claim on your federal return for the federal tax credit (subject to reduction if adjusted gross income exceeds a certain amount). See TC40 Instructions , pg. 7-8). You are exempt from Utah individual income tax if your federal adjusted gross income is less than the sum of your federal standard deduction and personal exemptions. See TC40 Instructions , pg. 9.
Military Pay	<p>Utah treats military pay and allowances of resident Servicemembers the same as the IRS. If income is included in federal adjusted gross income, it is automatically included in Utah income. Conversely, if income is excluded from federal taxation, it is also excluded for Utah purposes. An example of this excluded income is the death gratuity paid to a survivor of a member of the Armed Forces which is not taxable on the federal return or on the Utah return.</p> <p>The active duty military wages of a Utah nonresident service member may be deducted from his or her federal income on the Utah return. If the service member is married to a nonresident spouse and they are filing a joint Utah return, all income of the nonresident spouse is also deducted from federal income on the Utah return.</p> <p>Generally, filing status must be the same status on the Utah return as on the federal return. Exception for military families: If one spouse is a full-year Utah resident and the other is a nonresident, they may file their Utah return as Married Filing Separately even though they filed their federal return as Married Filing Jointly.</p> <p>For tax years beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2010, a military service member who dies as a result of military service in a combat zone may claim a nonrefundable tax credit equal to their tax liability in the year of death. See Pub 57.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Utah is not a community property state, but the income of a spouse who lives in a Community Property state (i.e., Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) may be taxable (Check with the relevant Community Property state. See also IRS Publication 555, "Community Property").</p> <p>Nonresident Military Spouse Earned Income. All Utah income of a nonresident spouse of a nonresident active duty military service member may be exempt from Utah tax if the following conditions are met: (1) The nonresident spouse had the same domicile as the nonresident service member prior to moving to Utah, (2) The nonresident active duty service member s in Utah under military orders, and (3) The nonresident spouse is in Utah to be with their military spouse. See TC40 Instructions.</p>

Tax Rate	4.95%
Income Exclusions	If income is excluded from federal taxation, it is also excluded for Utah purposes. For example: Death gratuity paid to a survivor of a member of the Armed Forces which is not taxable on the federal return is not taxed by Utah.
Income Deductions	May itemize or take standard deduction, but must follow federal election. Standard deduction amounts are the same as federal amounts. TC40 Instructions .
Capital Gains/Losses	See TC 40 Instructions , pg. 17 for information on Capital Gains Transaction Credit.
Retirement Income	For information on Retirement Credit see TC40 Instructions , pg. 17.
Deadline/Extensions	<p>April 15, 2019 if you file on a calendar year basis. The deadline is the 15th day of the fourth month after the fiscal year ends for fiscal year filers.</p> <p>Utah automatically provides an extension of six months to file your Utah return. There is no form needed to obtain this extension. The Utah extension is an extension to file the tax return, not to pay tax amounts due. Prepayment of 90% of 2018 Utah tax owed is required by original due date to avoid late payment penalties and interest (100% of 2017 tax owed). See TC40 Instructions, p. 2.</p> <p>A Utah resident in the military and stationed outside of the United States is granted a late filing penalty waiver if the return is filed on or before the 15th day of the fourth month after the taxpayer's return to the United States or discharge date, whichever is earlier. Interest is still due on any unpaid amounts from the original due date until the tax is paid.</p> <p>Utah allows personnel serving in a combat zone or contingency operation the same extension deadline allowed by the IRS. To receive combat zone extension, email combatzone@utah.gov and provide name, stateside address, date of birth, and date of deployment to the combat zone. Servicemember, spouse, or an authorized representative may make this notification. Answers to questions will be by email, unless the question concerns specific tax account information, in which case the answer will be sent by regular mail to the address on record.</p>
Miscellaneous	<p>Use tax is a tax on goods and taxable services purchased for use, storage, or other consumption in Utah during the taxable year and applies only if sales tax was not paid at the time of purchase. If an item from an out-of-state seller was purchased (including Internet, catalog, radio and TV purchases) and the seller did not collect sales tax on that purchase, use tax due to the Tax Commission.</p> <p>Sales and use tax rates vary throughout Utah. Use the Use Tax Rate Chart on page 9 of TC 40 Instructions. Credit available for sales or use tax paid to another state (not a foreign country).</p>
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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VERMONT

Vermont Department of
Taxes Taxpayer Services
Division 133 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05633-1401

↳ Member of Federal/State E-file program

General Information: (802) 828-2865, (802) 828-2505, tax.individualincome@vermont.gov

Website: [Department of Taxes Webpage](#)

Forms: (802) 828-2515; [Forms Webpage](#)

Refund Status: (866) 828-2865, [Refund Status Webpage](#)

Electronic Filing: [Free-File](#)

Taxpayer Advocate: (802) 828-6848, tax.taxpayeradvocate@vermont.gov

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

Vermont Department of Taxes
PO Box 1779
Montpelier, Vermont 05601-1779

Refund expected or no payment:

Vermont Department of Taxes
PO Box 1881
Montpelier, Vermont 05601-1881

E-File Information	E-file available and free software available for Federal and Vermont Tax filing. See File and Pay , e-Services , and the Free-File page. No retention requirement to store Form VT-8453. However, there is an Armed Forces Tax Council (all military branches) and OJAG, Code 16 (Navy) requirement to retain this form and necessary documents until December 31 st of the year the return was filed.
Who must file?	You must file if: (1) Regardless of residency status, you have to file a Federal income tax return, and you earned or received more than \$100 in Vermont income; 2) You are a non-resident and earned or received gross income of more than \$1,000. Read Vermont law at 32 V.S.A. § 5861 and § 5823(b) for information on sources of income.
What forms to file?	All taxpayers may use IN-111 . (see 2018 Income Tax Form and Instructions). Part-year residents or nonresidents, as well as any resident wishing to exempt their military pay from Vermont taxation, must also use IN-113 to apportion Vermont income (see IN-113 instructions).

Residency	<p>See Who Needs to File. You are a resident if you are domiciled in Vermont or maintain a permanent home in Vermont and are present in Vermont more than 183 days of the taxable year (unless you are a member of the military domiciled elsewhere). If you were a Vermont resident for only part of the year, you are a part-year resident. If you were not a Vermont resident for the tax year but received Vermont income, you are a non-resident.</p> <p>Domicile is the place where you have your permanent home. Establishing a domicile depends on factors such as the location of residences owned or rented, the amount of time spent at the residences, the location of items considered of sentimental or financial value, how and where one's living is earned, an investment in a business or profession in this state, the place of voter registration, the state issuing a driver's license and an automobile registration, and the residence of the taxpayer's immediate family. No one factor is conclusive. You can have only one domicile. Your domicile does not change unless you move to a new location with the intent to make it your permanent home. If you move to a new location but only intend to stay a limited time, your domicile does not change. For more information, see Department Regulation 1.5811(11)(A)(i).</p> <p>Where one spouse is a Vermont resident and the other a nonresident with no Vermont income, the spouses may file separately, even if they filed joint federal return. Must also complete a Vermont-only Federal return as if filed MFS and attached to Vermont return. Exemptions and deductions must be reasonably allocated (i.e., the Vermont-only MFS return cannot take all exemptions, etc.)</p> <p>Homestead Declaration: If you are a Vermont resident, you must declare (by filing form by April 15, 2019) as a "homestead" any property that meets the following definition: a principal dwelling and parcel of land surrounding the dwelling that you own and occupy as a Vermont resident as of April 1, 2019, and which you have not leased to a tenant for more than 182 days in the calendar year. This is necessary for a correct property tax assessment. Required Vermont School District Code: For school district codes go to the Forms page. Vermont Residents: Use the 3-digit school district code for your residence on December 31, 2018. Nonresidents: Enter 999 as your school district code.</p>
Exemptions	Enter on form 111 the number of exemptions claimed on your federal return or your recomputed federal return.
Military Pay	<p>See IN-113 instructions. For full-year residents: Wages earned for full-time active duty military service performed outside Vermont may be excluded from taxable income. Enter the amount of exempt military pay on Form IN-113.</p> <p>Must supply copy of orders showing service outside Vermont. For others, military pay is taxed as ordinary income. Follows federal rules. \$2,000 of National Guard or Reserve pay is exempted if federal AGI is less than \$50,000, unit training took place in Vermont, and the Reserve Component Commander has certified that taxpayer completed all unit training during the calendar year. If military pay not included in Federal taxable income, it will not be taxed in Vermont.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Vermont is not a community property state, but the income of a spouse who lives in a Community Property state (i.e., Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) may be taxable (check with the pertinent community property state. See also IRS Publication 555, "Community Property").</p> <p>Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a service member may be exempt from Vermont income tax on income from services performed there if: (1) the service member is present in Vermont in compliance with military orders; (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the service member; and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state.</p>
Income Exclusions	See Form IN-113 for Vermont adjustments to income.

Capital Gains/Losses	Vermont allows a portion of net adjusted capital gains, as defined by Internal Revenue Code Section 1(h), to be excluded from Vermont income. Qualified dividends are not eligible for capital gains treatment for Vermont. The amount excluded cannot exceed 40 percent of Federal taxable income. Complete and submit Schedule IN-153 (see also IN-153 instructions) to calculate the capital gains exclusion for 2018.
Retirement Income	File form IN-113 to apply for exemption for railroad retirement income.
Deadline/Extensions	<p>Due April 15, 2019. To get a six-month extension of time to file your 2018 return, file form IN-151, "Application for Extension of Time to File Form IN-111," on or before the due date. Otherwise, a \$50 penalty applies. Interest in tax owed would apply in any case because an extension only allows more time to file the return. Military personnel do not need to file a request for extension of time form to file an income tax return to receive the combat zone extension. The extension for an income tax return also applies to the military personnel's spouse. Put in large, legible writing at the top of the form "ACTIVE DUTY COMBAT ZONE" and the date of deployment and the date combat zone service ended or hospital discharge occurred.</p> <p>Combat Zone Duty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VT adopted the provisions of Section 7508 of the Federal Internal Revenue Code that extends the time to file an income tax return without penalty to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 180 days after the last day of qualifying combat zone service; or 2. 180 days after the last day of any continuous qualified hospitalization for injury received from service in the combat zone.
Data requested to prevent fraud	<p>Information from Driver's License or State-Issued ID Card</p> <p>The State of Vermont requests, though does not require additional information (i.e., driver's license or state-issued identification card) in an effort to combat stolen-identity tax fraud and ensure that your hard-earned tax refund goes to you. Although not required, such information could accelerate processing of your return.</p>
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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VIRGINIA

Virginia Department of Taxation
P.O. Box 1115
Richmond, VA 23218-1115

Express mail:
Virginia Tax
1957 Westmoreland Street

Richmond, VA 23230

General Information: (804) 367-8031
Web site: [Virginia Department of Taxation](#)
Forms: [Virginia Tax Forms](#)
Online Services: (804) 367-8031, [Online Services](#)
Refund status: 804-367-2486, [Where Is My Refund Webpage](#)

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed (i.e., tax due):
Virginia Department of Taxation
P.O. Box 760
Richmond, VA 23218-0760

Refund expected or no payment:
Virginia Department of Taxation
P.O. Box 1498
Richmond, VA 23218-1498

What's new	<p>New Electronic Filing Requirements for Certain Taxpayers: For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017, individuals are required to file and remit payment using an electronic medium if (i) any installment payment of estimated tax exceeds \$15,000, (ii) any payment made with regard to an extension of time to file exceeds \$15,000, or (iii) the taxpayer's estimated total tax liability exceeds \$60,000.</p> <p>Carryover of the Day-Care Investment Credit Expired: This credit expired December 31, 2013, and no credits were allowed after that date. Carryover provisions allowed taxpayers to claim any unused credits from prior years through Taxable Year 2016. The carryover provisions have now expired.</p>
E-File Information	<p>Tax sites must retain VA 8453, a copy of your return, and all supporting documents (e.g., W-2, Forms 1099, financial statements, contacts, cancelled checks, bank statements, sales receipts) for three years. See Recordkeeping Requirements. Mail rejected returns to regular mailing address (different for each county in VA, see Form 760 Instructions). There are 3 e-File options to choose from – VA free-File, paid e-File, and Free Fillable Forms. See https://tax.virginia.gov/individual-income-tax-filing.</p>
Who must file?	<p>You must file your Adjusted Gross Income (AGI), which may differ from your federal AGI (see Form 760), meets the following threshold: single, \$11,950; married, filing a joint or combined return, \$23,900; married, filing separately, \$11,950. Generally, this applies regardless of residency status, though certain exceptions apply to nonresidents of Virginia who reside in Kentucky, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.</p>
Residency	<p>Generally, you are considered a resident for tax purposes if Virginia is your domicile ("domiciliary resident") or you maintained a physical present in Virginia for more than 183 days during the taxable year ("actual resident"). Exception: you will not be considered an "actual resident" if you are a member of the armed forces, in which case, you could be taxed as a resident only if you are domiciliary resident.</p>

What forms to file?	<p>All forms can be found at VA Forms Webpage. For residents, file Form 760. For Part-Year residents, file Form 760PY. For nonresidents, file Form 763.</p> <p>See page 6 of instructions for exceptions for nonresidents of KY, D.C., MD, PA, WV: Form 760 Instructions. The spouse or dependent of a member of the armed forces must determine his or her own residency status and filing obligations even if filing a joint federal return. See page 6 of Form 760 Instructions.</p>
Exemptions	\$930 per person generally (yourself, your spouse, and your dependents), and \$800 per person for blindness and age of 65 years or older as January 1, 2019.
Military Pay	<p>Military personnel stationed inside or outside Virginia, whose basic pay is less than \$30,000, may be eligible to subtract up to \$15,000 of military basic pay received during the taxable year, provided they are on extended active duty for more than 90 days.</p> <p>National Guard of Virginia of paygrade no higher than 03 may exclude up to \$3,000 of their income for such service; if they were on active duty for at least 90 days during the taxable year, they may qualify for the military basic pay deduction of \$15,000.</p> <p>Military personnel on active duty service in a combat zone or a qualified hazardous duty area may subtract their combat or hazardous duty pay, to the extent that the pay was included in federal adjusted gross income and not otherwise subtracted, deducted or exempted. See Military Tax Tips for further information.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Virginia is not a community property state, but the income of a spouse who lives in a Community Property state (i.e., Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) may be taxable (Check with the pertinent community property state. See also IRS Publication 555, "Community Property"). When one spouse is a resident and the other a nonresident, they may not file a joint return. Spouses filing jointly may use Spouse Tax Adjustment, which adjusts tax-rate disadvantage from joint filing.</p> <p>Under the Servicemember Civil Relief Act, as amended by the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a military Servicemember may be exempt from Virginia income tax on wages if (i) the Servicemember is present in Virginia in compliance with military orders; (ii) the spouse is present in Virginia solely to be with the Servicemember; and (iii) they both must maintain the same non-Virginia domicile state.</p>
Rates	<p>Rates are as following for taxable income in the following margins, regardless of filing status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *up to \$3,000, 2 percent; *over \$3,000 but not over \$5,000, \$60 + 3 percent; *over \$5,000 but not over \$17,000, \$120 + 5 percent; *in excess of \$17,000, \$720 + 5.57 percent.
Income Exclusions	If you or your spouse were born on or before January 1, 1954 you may qualify to claim an age deduction of up to \$12,000 each for 2018. The age deduction you may claim depends upon your birth date, filing status, and income. See pages 8-10 of Form 760 Instructions .
Deductions	If you claimed the standard deduction on your federal return, you must do so on your Virginia return (i.e., Single: \$3,000; Married Filing Jointly or combined: \$6,000; Married Filing Separately: \$3,000). Itemized deductions follow Federal Schedule A, with a subtraction for state and local income tax paid.
Capital Gains/Losses	Per federal rules, taxed (after reduction for long-term gains) as ordinary income.
Retirement Income	Follows federal rules.

Deadline/Extensions	<p>May 1, 2019. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, you may file your tax return on the next business day.</p> <p>If you are stationed outside the United States or Puerto Rico on the date your return is due (May 1), the due date for filing and payment of your Virginia income tax is automatically extended to July 1, 2019. When filing under this provision fill in the "Overseas on due date" oval at the top of your return, and attach a statement explaining that you were out of the country.</p> <p><u>Combat zone services:</u> Qualifies either for the same extensions in filing and payment granted by the IRS, plus 15 days, or an extension from the due date of one year, whichever leads to a later date. All extensions to military personnel also apply to their spouses. Service members who claim this extension should write "Combat Zone" at the top of their tax returns and associated envelopes and notices.</p> <p><u>Noncombat service outside of U.S.:</u> Qualifies for an extension of the due date for filing and payment to expire 90 days after the completion of deployment. Service members who claim this extension should write "Overseas Noncombat" at the top of their tax returns and on the filing envelopes.</p>
Locality Code	Use the list on pages 43 and 33 of Form 760 Instructions to look up the 3-digit code for the locality in which you lived on January 1, 2017. Enter the corresponding number in the boxes provided on Form 760.
Same-Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.

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WASHINGTON – NO STATE INCOME TAX

Washington State Department of Revenue
Taxpayer Account Administration
P.O. Box 47476
Olympia, WA 98504-7476
(800) 647-7706

[Department of Revenue](#)

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WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia State Tax Department
Taxpayer Services Division
P.O. Box 1071
Charleston, WV 25324-1071

➤ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (800) 982-8297
Forms: (304) 344-2068; [Forms](#)
Web site: [West Virginia State Tax Department; Tax Division Telephone Numbers](#)
Refund status: (304) 344-2068; (800) 982-8297; [Refund Status](#)
Electronic Filing: (304) 558-3333; [Electronic Filing](#)

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed (tax due):

West Virginia State Tax Department
Department
P.O. Box 3694
Charleston, WV 25336-3694

Refund expected or no payment:

West Virginia State Tax
P.O. Box 1071
Charleston, WV 25324-1071

E-File Information	Taxpayers should go to the E-file page for filing options. Tax sites are required to keep WV 8453 and all supporting documents on file for three years. Phone for instructions on disposition of rejected returns. Individuals who made payments totaling \$25,000 or more during the most recent fiscal year may be required to file and pay their West Virginia taxes electronically.
Who must file?	Regardless of residency status, you must file a West Virginia return if you are required to file a federal return, or if your West Virginia adjusted gross income exceeds your allowable deduction for personal exemptions (\$2,000 per exemption, or \$500 if you claim zero exemptions). If you are a non-resident, you must file a West Virginia return if your federal adjusted gross includes income from West Virginia sources, or if you would like a refund. See Form IT-140 and Instructions . If you and your spouse are at least 65 years old, you are not required to file if your total income is less than your exemption plus addition of \$8,000 for each taxpayer.
What forms to file?	Regardless of residency status, you must file Form WV IT-140. As part of this form, you must also complete Schedule A if you are non-resident or part-year resident (the standalone form IT-140NRS (Special Nonresident Income for Reciprocal States) has been eliminated, in place of which you should complete Part III of Schedule A). See Form IT-140 and Instructions .

Residency	<p>Follows ordinary residency rules, except that if you are a resident of a neighboring state and maintain a physical presence in West Virginia for more than 183 days you qualify either as a resident of West Virginia for tax purposes or may claim a special credit for reciprocal taxation (does not apply to military members). In general, if you have spent more than 30 days in West Virginia and who have the intent to become West Virginia residents are considered full year or part-year residents. A full year nonresident is an individual who is: a resident of another state who does not maintain a physical presence within West Virginia and does not spend more than 183 days of the taxable year within West Virginia; or a resident of West Virginia who spends less than 30 days of the taxable year in West Virginia, and maintains a permanent place of residence outside West Virginia.</p> <p>Spouses who filed joint federal returns may file a joint West Virginia return or separate West Virginia return; however, those who filed separate federal return must file separate West Virginia return.</p> <p>Eligible spouses wishing to claim this exemption from income tax may file a revised Form IT-104 with the spouse's employer and must also attach a copy of their "spouse military identification card" when providing this form to their employer. Any refunds for taxable year 2018 may be claimed on a properly filed IT-140 indicating "Non Resident Military Spouse" above the title on the first page.</p> <p>Nonresident military service members and their spouses may be liable for West Virginia income tax on other types of West Virginia income such as business income, interest income, unemployment compensation, etc. These types of income are reported on the Schedule A (see page 17 of the IT-140 Instruction).</p>
Exemptions	<p>The West Virginia personal exemption allowance is \$2,000 per allowable exemption or \$500 for zero exemptions. This exemption increases by \$8,000 per taxpayer that is at least 65 years old. The number of West Virginia personal exemptions that you are allowed to claim are the same number as your federal exemptions. If you claim zero exemptions on your federal return because you are claimed as a dependent on another person's return, you must claim zero on your West Virginia return.</p>
Military Pay	<p>For residents who are stationed outside of West Virginia, and who are not present in West Virginia for more than 30 days during the tax year, military pay is not taxed (though West Virginia source income still would be). For all other residents, military pay is taxable only to the extent it is taxable on the federal return (thus West Virginia does not tax combat pay).</p> <p>Military income received for National Guard or Armed Forces Reserves called to duty pursuant to an Executive Order is not taxable on the West Virginia return. This income is shown on Schedule M, line 44, as a decreasing modification to the federal</p>
	<p>adjusted gross income. A copy of the military orders must be included with the return.</p> <p>A modification to taxable income of up to \$2,000 is allowed for military retirement pay (in addition to other pensions and annuities).</p>

Spouses and Community Property	<p>West Virginia is not a community property state, but the income of a spouse who lives in a Community Property state (i.e., Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) may be taxable (Check with the relevant Community Property state. See also IRS Publication 555, “Community Property”).</p> <p>Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a servicemember may be exempt from West Virginia income tax on income from services performed there if (1) the servicemember is present in West Virginia in compliance with military orders; (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the servicemember; and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state.</p> <p>Eligible spouses wishing to claim this exemption from income tax may file a revised Form IT-104 with the spouse’s employer and must also attach a copy of their “spouse military identification card” when providing this form to their employer. Any refunds for taxable year 2018 may be claimed on a properly filed IT-140 indicating “Non Resident Military Spouse” above the title on the first page. Military spouses should indicate the amount of their wages included in their federal adjusted gross income as a decreasing modification on line 48 of the West Virginia Schedule M. A copy of their State of Legal Residence Certificate, form DD2058, must be enclosed with their return when it is filed.</p> <p>Nonresident military service members and their spouses may be liable for West Virginia income tax on other types of West Virginia income such as business income, interest income, unemployment compensation, etc. These types of income are reported on the Schedule A (see the IT-140 Instruction Booklet).</p>
Rates	<p>Rates are as following for taxable income in the following margins, regardless of filing status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *up to \$10,000, 3% of taxable income; *at least \$10,000 but less than \$25,000: \$300 + 4% of excess over \$10,000; *at least \$25,000 but less than \$40,000: \$900 + 4.5% of excess over \$25,000; *at least \$40,000 but less than \$60,000: \$1,575 + 6% of excess over \$40,000; *at least \$60,000: \$2,775 + 6.5% of excess over \$60,000
Income Exclusions	<p>Low Income Earned Income Exclusion is available to you, even if you are claimed a deduction on someone else’s return, if you have Federal adjusted gross income \$10,000 or less (\$5,000 or less for married filing separately) - see instructions.</p>
Income Deductions	<p>West Virginia has no standard or its own itemized deductions. See instructions to Schedule M.</p>
Capital Gains/Losses	<p>Taxed as ordinary income; follows federal rules.</p>
Deadline/Extensions	<p>Due April 15, 2019. West Virginia automatically grants any extension you obtained for your Federal income tax return. Even with such an extension, interest shall accrue on any tax owed. Filing beyond the deadline without an extension incurs a penalty of 5 to 25 percent unless reasonable cause can be shown for the delay.</p>
Same Sex Marriage	<p>Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i>, June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers.</p>

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WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Department of
Revenue Individual Income Tax
2135 Rimrock
RoadMadison, WI 53713

➤ **Member of Federal/State E-file program**

General Information: (608) 266-2772; (608) 266-2468
Website: [WI Department of Revenue](#)
Forms: (608) 266-1961; [2018 Individual Income Tax Forms](#)
Refunds: **(866) 947-7363**

State filing addresses:

Payment enclosed:

Wisconsin Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 268
Madison, WI 53790-0001

Refund expected or no payment:

Wisconsin Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 59
Madison, WI 53785-0001

E-File Information	<p>Electronic Filing: (608) 266-6886, (608) 266-2486 Email contact for e-filing: DORElectronicFiling@wisconsin.gov; Fax to E-Filing Unit: (608) 264-7776 E-File Main: E-File Webpage</p> <p>If you file a Form 1 or 1NPR, you must attach a completed copy of your federal income tax return to your Wisconsin e-file return.</p>
Filing Requirements	See Individual Income Tax Filing Requirements .
What forms to file?	Residents: Form 1 (most complex), 1A, or WI-Z (for filers of IRS form 1040EZ). Part-year and nonresidents: Form 1NPR. If you (or your spouse if filing jointly) were domiciled in another state or country at any time during the taxable year, use Form 1NPR.
Residency	<p>In general: You are a resident if domiciled in Wisconsin throughout the taxable year, a part-time resident if your domicile is Wisconsin for part of the year, and a nonresident if you were not domiciled in Wisconsin for any part of the taxable year.</p> <p>Armed Forces personnel: If you were a Wisconsin resident on the date you entered military service, you are considered a Wisconsin resident throughout your military career unless you change your legal residency (which consists of showing a physical presence elsewhere, an intent to remain there, and an intent to abandon the old legal residence). See Military Members - FAQ</p> <p>For questions about domicile, see 1NPR Instructions at page 3.</p>
Spouses and Community Property	<p>Wisconsin is a Community Property state. If you are married, filing separately, see IRS Publication 555 (Community Property).</p> <p>Under the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act, a spouse of a Servicemember may be exempt from Wisconsin income tax on income from services performed there if (1) the servicemember is present in Wisconsin in compliance with military orders; (2) the spouse is there solely to be with the servicemember; and (3) the spouse maintains domicile in another state. See: Military Members – FAQ #7-9.</p>
Exemptions	\$700 per person (an additional \$250 for taxpayer or taxpayer's spouse if over 65).

Military Pay	<p>Wisconsin residents in the armed forces are liable for their entire annual Wisconsin net taxable income, regardless of income source. Military pay exempt for federal purposes is also exempt for Wisconsin. If you were a member of the Reserves or National Guard and served on active duty, you may subtract any military pay that is included on your W-2 and was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Received from the federal government, Received after being called into active federal service or into special state service authorized by the federal Department of Defense, and Paid to you for a period of time during which you were on active duty. <p>CAUTION: The subtraction only applies to members of the Reserves or National Guard who are called into active federal service under 10 U.S.C. § 12302(a) or 10 U.S.C. § 12304 or into special state service under 32 U.S.C. § 502(f). It does not apply to pay that members of the Reserves and National Guard receive for their weekend or two-week annual training. It also does not apply to a person who is serving on active duty or full-time duty in the active guard reserve (AGR) program.</p> <p>For more information, see the “Frequently Asked Questions” regarding military income tax at: Military Members - FAQ</p>
Armed Forces Member Credit	<p>A member of the U.S. armed forces on active duty who receives military pay from the federal government while stationed outside the United States may qualify for the armed forces member credit. The tax credit equals the amount of military pay for services performed while stationed outside the United States, up to a maximum credit of \$300.</p> <p>Exception: You may not claim the armed forces member credit if you were a member of the Reserves or National Guard and claimed an exclusion from income for your active duty military pay.</p>
Military member survivors	<p>Combat zone related death. If you are filing a return for an individual who was on active duty in the U.S. armed forces and who died in 2018 while on active duty and the death occurred while he or she was serving in a combat zone or as a result of wounds, disease, or injury incurred while serving in the combat zone, you may subtract all income received by the individual during the year of death. Attach the certification made by the Department of Defense, DD Form 1300, <i>Report of Casualty</i>, to the return. (Note For persons who died in 2018 as a result of service in a combat zone, the income subtraction also applies for 2017 if the service member did not previously file a 2017 income tax return). See Combat Zone Related Deaths.</p> <p>Veterans and Surviving Spouses Property Tax Credit: This is a subtraction for property tax paid on the principal residence of certain disabled veterans (conditions include a service-connected disability of 100%) and certain survivors of deceased service members. See Form 1 Instructions.</p>
Armed Forces Member Credit	<p>A member of the U.S. armed forces on active duty who receives military pay from the federal government while stationed outside the United States may qualify for the armed forces member credit. The tax credit equals the amount of military pay for services performed while stationed outside the United States, up to a maximum credit of \$300.</p> <p>Exception: you may not claim the armed forces member credit if you were a member of the Reserves or National Guard and claimed an exclusion from income for your active duty military pay.</p>
Rates	See the 2018 Tax Table at page 48 of the Form 1 Instructions .
Income Exclusions	Wisconsin does not tax Social Security benefits. See page 16 of the Form 1 Instructions .
Income Deductions	Standard Deduction varies with income. Does not follow all federal rules; see the 2018 Standard Deduction Table on page 55 of the Form 1 Instructions .

Capital Gains/Losses	If your federal adjusted gross income includes capital gains losses, you must complete Schedule WD .
Retirement Income	All military retirement pay is non-taxable. Some retirement pay from federal or local government is non-taxable only under certain circumstances—see instructions. See Form 1 Instructions , p. 21.
Deadline/Extensions	Due April 15, 2019. Wisconsin grants the same extensions for filing as the federal government, e.g., the federal automatic 6-month extension. To get an extension, provide as an enclosure with Form 1 (you do not need to submit a request for an extension in advance of filing your Wisconsin return) a copy of your federal extension application with a statement indicating the extension you are seeking. An extension applies only to the duty to file, not to the duty to pay taxes. Thus, taxes owed beyond the due date are subject to an interest charge, unless: 1) You served in support of Operation Freedom’s Sentinel in the U.S.; 2) you qualify for a federal extension because of service in a combat zone or contingency operation; or 3) you qualify for a federal extension due to a federally-declared disaster (see “Special conditions” section to the right of the Filing Status section on page 1 or Form 1).
Filing requirements based on Federal Filing Status	Servicemembers You may choose to file MFS-WI or MFJ-WI regardless of his your filing status on the federal return.
Same Sex Marriage	Per the Supreme Court in <i>Obergefell v. Hodges</i> , June 26, 2015, same-sex married filers have same filing options as heterosexual married filers. A lawfully married same-sex couple must file their Wisconsin individual income tax returns as married filing jointly, married filing separately or, if qualified, as head of household.

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WYOMING – NO STATE INCOME TAX

Wyoming Department of Revenue

122 West 25th Street, 2nd Floor West

Cheyenne, WY 82002-0110

(307) 777-5200

Email: dor@wyo.gov, dor_taxability@wyo.gov

Website: Department of Revenue

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